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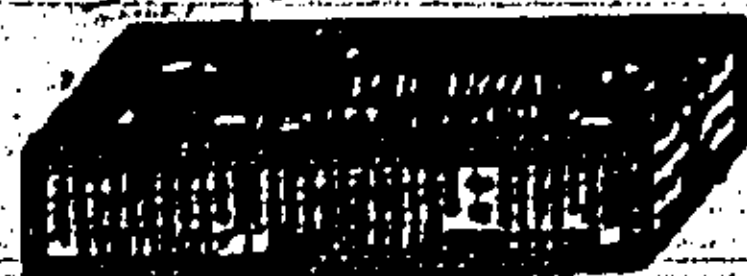
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SCOTTISH LETTER. NATIONALISM AND INDIA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

May 20th.
On Foreign Missions Day in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Dr. J. R. Ogilvy made an interesting statement on the challenge to the Christian Church by Nationalism. In India, he said, Nationalism was having its wildest course. Indians were out for India to be governed by themselves. The passing of the recent Act for the Government of India was in the nature of a Home Rule Act, and what this meant to their missions he would be a bold man to prophesy. It meant difficulties for some time to come. In the minds of many Indians Christianity was set down as anti-national, and they could not expect that the religious neutrality observed in the past would be as benevolent in the future. The whole body of missionaries were agreed, however, that this great national development was good, sound, true, and healthy, in spite of many extravagances and many regrettable occurrences.

In the United Free General Assembly, the Rev. Principal McKichan, Bombay, also spoke of the rise of the National spirit in India. Recognising the great services conferred by India in the recent war, the steadfast loyalty, and the growth of a National consciousness in the land, he said, Parliament had recently given India a considerable measure of self-government. He claimed that the Christian Churches had contributed largely to the awakening of this National consciousness; had supplied some sort of foundation for the new development; and if the Churches were faithful to their principles, there need be no fear. With regard to education, added Dr. McKichan, they were not afraid of any prospect of restriction.

The Union question was debated in the Established Church and United Free Church Assemblies, and in both cases approval of the negotiations was carried by overwhelming majorities.

ASSEMBLY NOTES.
In the United Free Church General Assembly addresses on missions were delivered by Rev. Dr. Barclay, Formosa, and Rev. Principal McKichan, Bombay.

A letter was read from the Y.M.C.A. expressing appreciation of the "truly extraordinary work" carried on by the Rev. James Webster, among the Chinese labourers in France. In the course of an address, Mr. Webster described his work as a most interesting experiment in inter-denominational co-operation.

The F. C. missions in Rajputana and Manchuria have "their backs to the wall" as a consequence of the state of the exchange, but the Assembly resolved to cable to these mission fields that "no work be abandoned."

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

Of China an acute observer has recently said, "Politically China has never been so dark, but spiritually never so bright." (writes the Convener of the Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee), and the recent emergence of the "China for Christ" movement is evidence of the truth of this diagnosis. It is largely a movement of the Chinese themselves, and a feature that commends it to us in the West is the personality of the man who leads. He is Dr. Cheng Ching-yi. Of all the Asiatics who were present at the World Missionary Conference in 1910, he was the one who made the deepest impression on Westerners. Since then he has gone far, and is now the leading figure in the Chinese Church. The fact that he has accepted the leadership of this movement is a guarantee of its reality, and a happy omen for its success.

LORD MESTON IN ABERDEEN.

Lord Meston of Agna and Dunottar, took the leading part in the rejoicings at Aberdeen Grammar School on Victoria Day. He is the first Grammar school-boy to reach the Peerage since the days of Lord Byron. In the course of an address he pressed the claims of India upon the boys. There was any amount of work to be done there, he said—fascinating work, hard work, and for many years India would want the best men that their schools and colleges could turn out.

An important speech was delivered by Lord Meston to the members of Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce. In Japan and China and India, he said, there was growing up a national spirit which would transform itself in an intense demand for training in industrial development, including research. And it was significant when these countries had thrown over tutelage and treaty obligations they would be better protectionists. Labour in India was of poor quality, but it would improve with the raising of the standard of comfort, and had no-eight hours' movement. He would not go so far as to say it would be within the lifetime of the present generation that India, China, or Japan would compete with our own markets with our own products, but he did not believe that for many years to come India would be mentally complete in her own markets with our products, but the standard of comfort, and the demand would increase so much that there would be plenty of room for both.

GUN-RUNNING IN SCOTLAND.

A remarkable epidemic of gun-running (new style) has broken out in the North of Scotland. Numerous specimens of German artillery now lie ignominiously at the bottom of burns and rivers. The epidemic has been particularly virulent in Aberdeenshire, the territory of the Gordon Highlanders. One of its earliest appearances was in a small town in the county immediately after the arrival of a Boche field gun. It was placed in a prominent position, but not suffered to remain there long. "During the darkness of one night, a party of young men, said to be discharged soldiers, ran the gun down to the river and plunged it into a deep pool famous for good angling. A few nights later, a similar incident occurred in a village not far off, a German howitzer weighing about a ton and a half being ducked in the water. In this case, however, the exploit did not meet with the approval of the local Service men, who organised a rescue party, salvaged the gun, and dragged it back to its place in the village square. The latest raids upon the war trophies have been formidable, well organised, and entirely public. In the ancient burgh of Inverurie, for example, several heavy pieces of artillery were seized by a large crowd in the day time, and pitched into the river Don. A similar enterprise was carried out in the Deeside town of Banochory, where the raiders, unable to throw their guns over the Bridge of Feugh, ran it down a steep place into the Dee. A remarkable scene was witnessed at Huntly, where one Saturday afternoon, a crowd of some hundreds dragged several German guns from the Drill Hall and sent them to the bottom of the river Bogue.

SCOTS CLUB POLITICIANS.

The friends of Mr. Andrew Fisher are speculating freely as to his future in public life. The term of his present office expires in January next, and it is suggested that he will not return to the Commonwealth, but will settle in the home country. One that assumption it is surmised that he will endeavour to follow in the footsteps of the late Sir George Reid, and seek to enter the House of Commons. Mr. Fisher, however, unlike Sir George, is thoroughly Labour in his views. As Hon. President of the London Burns Club he seldom attends a gathering of its members without enunciating his political views. Consequently there is some pliancy in the fact that one of his closest friends, Mr. J. D. Cormack, Chairman of the same club, will be the Unionist candidate for Central Aberdeenshire to oppose Major Mackenzie Wood at the next General Election. Mr. Cormack, however, is a man of wide democratic sympathies, and believes that good fellowship can overcome many of the difficulties between Capital and Labour. He has an exceptional capacity for organisation, and his platform style is plain and fluent.

THE LUMSDEN DIVORCE CASE.

Decree of divorce, with custody of the children, was granted by Lord Anderson in the Court of Session at the instance of Captain Ernest Francis Lumsden, E. A. S. C., Balmacleid, Aberdeenshire, against Grace Christian Mary Erskine Flower Lumsden, on the ground of infidelity.

THE RUBBER AGES OF MAN.

The revival of "As You Like It" recalls one of the wittiest episodes of Jacques' great merriment on the seven ages of man. It was written by Mr. James McEwan, chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association, and includes the lines:—

Then the soldier
Who cycles or motors on his rubber
types
Even to the canon's mouth. And then
the justice
In rubber boots and coat with rubber
lined,
And so he plays his fish. The sixth age
shifts:
Then comes the rubber bottles and go-
loshes
To keep out damp and cold.
But what would the author have done
with the rubber soles, which are just as
popular with the "whining schoolboy" as
with the "silly justice?"

THE LIMIT.

For long and weary hours, or so it seemed to the bored passengers, the train had puffed and panted and twisted its way from Blairgowrie, and at length drew wearily into Dundee station, says the *Edinburgh Dispatch*. Roused from their slumbers by the noise and bustle of arrival, two languid occupants of a first-class carriage yawned and stretched themselves. "Thank heaven," said one of them, "that's the worst part of my journey over." "Going fast?" asked his fellow-traveller casually. "Shanghai" was the reply.

ENGAGEMENTS.

A marriage has been arranged between Lieut.-Col. Francis Campbell Balfour, C.I.E., M.C., Military Governor of Baghdad, eldest son of the late Colonel Eustace Balfour and of Lady Frances Balfour, and the Hon. Phyllis Goschen, elder daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Goschen.

Lieut. Bouby, D.S.C., R.N., whose engagement to Miss Bobel M. Thorburn, daughter of Lieut.-Col. William Thorburn, D.L., Peebles, is announced, is a brother of the little boy who was Milne's model for his picture "Bubbles," and grew up to be the best man at Princess Pat's wedding a year ago. Lieut. Bouby saw service in many places during the late war, including Zebrugga and North Russia, and is a typical and very handsome sea dog.

"CUT OUT THE COLOUR LINE." STARTLING VIEWS FROM SINGAPORE.

At the special general meeting of the Singapore Cricket Club on June 22nd, evening, says the *Straits Echo*, the President, Mr. W. Langham Carter, touched upon a matter of interest to Europeans in the East generally when he said that the "election ought to be easier than it was, before" was proposed that four black balls out of nine votes, which was a very large percentage, should exclude a man from membership. They felt that ordinarily speaking a man ought not to be black-balled for a sporting club unless there was some serious reason for it and they felt that four black balls would be a safe number. "He thought that four out of nine was fairly conclusive proof that a man ought not to be a member for 1920, 1921, or for a number of years. It was possible that a man might change in what period the Club might think fit, and he could be re-proposed. That was a new rule and that provided for what the speaker might call a case of mistake and the man could be re-proposed." If he failed to get re-elected by five votes out of nine he might be re-elected at a special general meeting provided he got the votes of 75 per cent. of the members present.

For a sporting club—a sporting club, in the East to be truly representative it ought to cut out the colour line and admit freely Eurasians and Asiatics who have shown real aptitude for games. It is rather absurd and humiliating to think that an Asiatic may get his "blue" at the Varsity—as several have done—or figure in the hands of the champions at tennis and on his return to the East find himself debarred from membership of the local club which cater for sport. And if it be objected that these clubs are largely social clubs as well, it might be pointed out that there are European "clubmen" out here who before coming to the East had never been inside a club at all, except perchance—as was said of Sir John Blundell Maple—to measure it for carpets. Certainly, they would not think of aspiring to the M.C.C., the Isthmian, the Oxford and Cambridge, or the United University, to say nothing of the Carlton, the Reform and the Athenaeum, all of which have Asiatic members.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE. THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS.

The Finance Department of the Japanese Government has published the trade returns for the first five months of the current year. According to this publication, the export of raw silk aggregated something like Y.224,000,000, which indicates an increase of about Y.70,000,000 over the figures recorded for the corresponding period of last year. This is, however, not generally considered as indicating any reassuring prospects since, contrary to the increased value of exports, the returns reveal a marked decrease in quantity. As compared with the figures for May last year, the returns for last month show a decrease of some Y.5,000,000 in value. This is attributed to the general depression that appears to have set in throughout American business circles. It will be noted with interest, however, that such commodities as matches, refined sugar, straw braid, porcelain and toys, were exported in increased quantities.

On the import side, there has been a marked decrease in rice, imports up to the end of May aggregating Y.8,740,000 as against Y.7,600,000 recorded for the corresponding period of last year. This decrease is explained by the abundant rice crops of last year, which naturally contributed much to easing the popular anxiety concerning the foodstuff problem.

On the other hand, the import of raw materials still continues brisk. Raw cotton increased nearly Y. 200,000,000 during the first five months of this year, as compared with the returns for the same period of last year. But this must not be taken as indicating greater prosperity in home industry, on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the import of raw materials will gradually decrease as the year advances, owing to the recent business reaction. The general belief is that Japanese foreign trade has now passed the climax of prosperity, and with the advance of the year, the downward tendency will become more and more marked, until at the end of this year the excess of imports over exports will aggregate nearly Y.400,000,000 as against the Government's estimate of Y.250,000,000.

THE RECENT SHIPPING AWARD.

IMPORTANT SUIT IN SHANGHAI.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court, on June 22nd, there was heard a case that is of vital interest to the shipping fraternity. Capt. Foyne who was Master of the s.s. *Xing-shin*, of the Nippon Yusen S.N. Company, was dismissed by the company, it is claimed, without notice and they have refused to pay the master the back pay which is due according to the award of the arbitrators which sat recently at Hongkong and decided that all members of the China Coast Officers' and Marine Engineers' Guilds should have the amount awarded as from December 15th, 1919. The Nippon Yusen Company has refused to pay this amount and dismissed the captain without notice, which is against the agreements made, it is alleged.

It is expected that other suits will be started against other Shipping companies which refuse to stand by the agreements which they have made with the two coast officers and engineers guilds.

Peking Show (London) reports that an irate subscriber wrote to a London daily as follows:—"Confound you stupid editors! Herp at the wedding yesterday, instead of making me say I felt such the bridegroom had many years of printer-rupted bliss" before him, you report it "many years of uninterrupted bliss!" It's the truth that hurts often.

MARRIAGE OF DIVORCEES. THE STANDPOINT OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The remarriage of divorced persons in the Church of England was discussed in the House of Lords last month the debate resulting in a most important decision. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the insertion of a new clause in the Backmaster Divorce Bill providing that no divorced person whose husband or wife is still living shall be married in any church, or chapel of the Church of England. The clergy of the National Church, he observed, had to consider how they were to preserve their responsibilities under this new scheme of divorce, and for most of them there was one answer: They must observe their Lord's Commandment. If persons who were divorced under this Act desired to remarry they must seek solemnisation outside the Church. It would be an intolerable wrong to the Church to refuse them this liberty.

Lord Buckmaster said the amendment went too far. It would prevent an innocent divorced person being remarried in church. The Church since the Reformation had never objected to that. He was anxious not to offend the conscience of the clergy, and he would accept an amendment providing that the marriage of a divorced person who had been a defendant under the provisions of this Act should not be solemnised in a church. That was more than had ever been put in an Act of Parliament before.

The Earl of Selkirk, supporting the amendment, said the momentous question now raised went absolutely to the root of the present compromise between Church and State. If the Bill passed in its present form it raised the question of Disestablishment of the Church.

Lord Balfour of Burgh (the Lord Chancellor) observed that the Church would be taking a deep responsibility if they asked the House to forbid every priest to do what which many priests might conscientiously think it right to do. If the church sought to discipline those priests, who did not agree with their leaders on this question, many strong opponents of Disestablishment might have to reconsider their position.

The Archbishop of York said this might mean the lifting of the curtain on the first scene of a great drama—a conflict between Church and State. He appreciated the concession which Lord Buckmaster had offered, but it was impossible for him to accept it as a substitute for Dr. Davidson's amendment.

The House divided:—
For Primate's amendment..... 50
Against 51

Majority against 1

"HEARTS OF OAK."

The *Daily Telegraph* writes:—Henceforth and for ever, when detachments or brigades of men of the Royal Navy march past at reviews, the tune is to be "Hearts of Oak." The strains, no less familiar, of "A Life on the Ocean Wave" are, as the private regimental property of the Royal Marines, to be reserved for them. So the Admiralty decision is poetry. Both tunes are by long association linked with the Senior Service. His admirers will remember the sentiments of that remarkable petty officer, Mr. Emanuel Pycroft, concerning "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "which I love more than any other tune I know, owing to my having dragged so many little guns to it." But there is really no innovation in the assignment of it to the Marines. Some thirty years ago their right to it as a regimental march was formally declared by the Admiralty. Neither of the two tunes has come down from the early days of the Navy. They are not, like some of the Army's regimental marches, folk-song. "A Life on the Ocean Wave" is, indeed, not a century old, the work of the famous Victorian, Henry Russell. But it is surprising that the Navy, which has always made much use of music, should not have consecrated some ancient melody of its own making. Drake took his musicians with him round the world, and there were choruses before Drake and his silver trumpets. But the plain fact is that "Hearts of Oak" is a creation of the sophisticated, eighteenth century, of the theatre, and even of the pantomime. We need not treat it contemptuously on that account. The eighteenth century, if not the most lyrical age in history, gave us Dibdin's sea songs, and though the origin of "Hearts of Oak" is no more dignified than a pantomime of Garrick's it celebrates one of the greatest of our naval victories, and the glory of that annus mirabilis of our history, 1759, the year of Quiberon Bay and Lagos, and Wolfe's victory at Quebec. Through the spring and summer of that year France was threatening invasion. In August Boscawen destroyed the Toulon fleet in Lagos Bay, in July Rodney made an end of the flat-bottomed boats at Havre; in stormy November weather Hawke, who was blockading Brest, heard that Comdant "Brest" had put to sea; he came "sweeping out of the west" upon the wild Biscay coast, and won the greatest naval victory since the Armada. There was no more fear of invasion, and "Harpicquin's Invasion" was the title of the pantomime which Garrick put on at Drury Lane. Its song "Hearts of Oak" took the fancy of the Navy. Certainly no tune could come to us with more glorious associations. We shore folk do not hear it often. It is in the nature of things that a marching-tune for the Navy should not be often needed. But many of our wars have called for the services of a Naval Division or Naval Brigade, and more than one admiral, living and dead, has won high honour in land fighting. In the triumphs of victory it is rare that no naval contingent should march, and the future will bear with pomp and circumstance the strains of "Hearts of Oak."

STABBING AFFRAY AT WANCHAL. A STRIKE STORY.

The preliminary enquiry into the Stone Nullah Lane stabbing affair, was held before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Moore, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said that at 12.30 a.m., on June 3rd, the complainant was admitted to the hospital suffering from two stab wounds. The more serious one of the two was in the left loin, in an upward and inward direction, penetrating the spleen, which was removed through a considerable amount of hemorrhage. The man was in so critical a condition that his dying deposition was taken by Mr. R. O. Hutchinson on the following morning.

Questioned by Inspector Kent, witness said the wounds might have been caused by a dagger similar to the one produced.

Continuing his evidence, the witness said the patient took a turn for the better the same night, and although still in hospital, was completely out of danger and well on the way towards complete recovery.

Inspector Kent: Was not the defendant also admitted to the hospital on the same morning, suffering from hemorrhage of the nose? Witness: I don't know. I did not admit him.

The Inspector informed the Magistrate that the defendant's injuries were not serious, and he was discharged from hospital three days later.

Dr. Scott, the Government bacteriologist, gave evidence that on June 18th, he received the dagger produced from Inspector Kent. He examined it, and found traces of human blood on it.

The complainant deposed that he used to work as a coal cooler under the defendant, who was a coal foreman. On the third morning, he joined the Hongkong Electric Company's Works as a cinder shifter.

By Inspector Kent: That was at the time of the strike.

By His Worship: None of the strikers had approached him not to undertake the work. He was instrumental in securing several other workers for the Electric Company, on the request of the No. 1 there.

Proceeding, the witness said that when the strike was called off, he and his fellow workers were dismissed. The same day he met the defendant, and the latter asked him for \$5, but he said he did not have any money on his person. On the following day, the defendant again met him, and once more asked him for \$5. He walked into a tea shop in Queen's Road, to get rid of the defendant, but the latter followed him into the shop. In the course of conversation over the tea, witness asked the defendant why he should give him \$5, and the defendant said: I am only asking you for the money as a loan. Witness said he had no money to lend. The defendant became angry at this and said: Then I shall have to stab you to death. He did not say another word, and walked away. Witness was afraid, and went straight home. Ten days passed without anything happening to him. On the night of June 2nd, at about 11.30 p.m., as he was emerging from a latrine in Stone Nullah Lane, the defendant came up to him and said: Are you Sui Tai? Before witness could answer him, he stabbed witness twice on the left side and then ran away. Witness chased him for two shop lengths, when the defendant tripped and fell. Witness caught him. Someone blew a Police whistle, and a European Sergeant came. Witness handed the defendant to the return of the \$5 as he was rather hard up. The complainant, who was under the influence of drink, chased him out of the house and assaulted him in the road, cutting his nose and wounding his right arm in several places.

The complainant denied that he had borrowed any money from the defendant, or that he had fought with him. The defendant stabbed him without giving him a chance to defend himself.

By His Worship: The defendant hurt his nose by falling down during the chase, after he had stabbed witness.

Lance-Sergeant A193 Stout gave evidence of arrest and said the defendant tried to break loose, while witness was removing him to the station, but did not succeed. The knife, produced, was handed to witness by the complainant.

After the principal tenant of the house had deposed that both the defendant and the complainant lived in her house.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT. GOLF MATCHES. K.C.C. v. U.S.R.C.

Below will be found the results of the games played in the match on King's Park, on Sunday, when the K.C.C. golf section entertained a strong U.S.R.C. team. The majority of the games were close and interesting, the U.S.R.C. winning by five matches. It was one of the most enjoyable of a series of matches extending over ten years.

K.C.C.	U.S.R.C.
D. J. Mackenzie	1. Major Bagnall
D. G. Nicoll	2. R. O. Hutchinson
J. Jack	3. Major Downing
J. Stalker	4. Major Hickling
Dr. Woodman	5. Lt. Col. Cross
J. C. Fletcher	6. Major Edwards
T. Grant	7. P. A. Paravicini
W. T. Elson	8. Lt. Comdr. Kilgour
J. Parkes	9. A. Burnie
G. W. Avenall	10. Capt. Archer
H. E. Stevens	11. Capt. Gray
A. W. E. Davidson	12. Capt. Murray
H. W. Page	13. Capt. Halford
G. Gerrard	14. A. R. Sutherland
J. McMurtrie	15. Lt. Jacobs-Lorkom
V. C. Labrum	16. Lt. Hammond
Total Singles	6
Total Foursomes	34
Total on days play	93

FOURSHOTS.

D. J. Mackenzie	1. Major Bagnall
D. G. Nicoll	2. R. O. Hutchinson
J. Jack	3. Major Downing
J. Stalker	4. Major Hickling
Dr. Woodman	5. Lt. Col. Cross
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V. C. Labrum	16. Lt. Hammond
Total Foursomes	34
Total Singles	6
Total on days play	93

Total Foursomes 34
Total Singles 6
Total on days play 93

EUROPEAN SERGEANT ASSAULTED BY A GAMBLER. MAN IMPRISONED FOR A MONTH.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with gambling and with assaulting Sergeant Neal, who had arrested him.

The Sergeant stated that on Saturday morning he was on duty in the Central District when he saw a number of men gambling in a lane. As soon as defendant saw him he dropped some cards and tried to run away. Witness seized him and, in bending down to pick up the cards, he was assaulted by defendant who freed himself and ran away. Witness gave chase and arrested defendant a second time. Defendant was very violent and witness struck him with a truncheon. As defendant continued to struggle witness took out his whistle to call for assistance and defendant broke the chain. He was eventually removed to the station with the assistance of two Chinese detectives.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

"MAGNIFICENT SUICIDE." JAPANESE BANKER'S DEATH.

Mr. Kiyojiro Morioka, a well-known banker and Member of Parliament, committed suicide at Nara on June 27th, by cutting his throat with a short sword. The failure of his bank appears to have been the cause of the tragedy.

The admiration for self-destruction as a heroic expression of apology for failure to meet one's obligations appears still to linger in the minds of the people, says Reuter's correspondent. The *Osaka Asahi* describes the banker's death as a "magnificent suicide."

A JAPANESE COLLIERY DISASTER. OVER 200 LIVES LOST.

All hope has been given up that any of the miners who were at work in the Yabari coal mine, near Bappore, in the Hokkaido, when the explosion occurred are still alive. There are known to have been 210 men in the mine at the time the disaster occurred.

Following the explosion in the Yabari Mine, the six entrances of the mine were closed to prevent the fire from spreading. There are many bodies still in the wrecked galleries of the mine. It is estimated that the money loss aggregates approximately ¥10,000,000.

Inspector Kent said that he sent complainant to the hospital immediately on his arrival at the station. Later he found that the defendant was bleeding profusely from a wound in the nose, and sent him to hospital also. He was produced in Court on his discharge from hospital.

After defendant had been warned, he repeated his story about the \$2 he had lent to the defendant, and proceeded to describe the fight. He said the complainant was stronger than he, and had the best of the struggle. We were both injured in the struggle. I was lying on the ground with him on top of me when the Sergeant came and took us to the station.

His Worship: You told us about everything but the most important thing—the stabbing of the complainant.

Defendant: I told you that we were both injured. He cut my nose and stabbed me several times on the right arm, and I cut him several times too.

The defendant was committed to the next Criminal Sessions for trial.

THE OLD WALLS OF CANTON. THE INTERESTING STORY OF THEIR DESTRUCTION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The wall about the old city of Canton, which was being built during the time that William of Normandy was conquering England, has at last been torn down to make roads over which twentieth century motor cars are running. This reform comes about through the initiative of the Chief of Police, Ngai Pong Ping, and the Provincial Treasurer, Yeung Wing Tai, combined with the brains of a returned student from England, Mr. W. C. Lun. The success of these three men is proof that even the inertia of a Chinese city may be overcome when brains and initiative are found in right proportions.

The story of the events leading to the destruction of the walls is interesting. About two years ago there was threatened fighting between the civil and military governors of Canton. This was before the Military Governor gained the absolute upper hand which he now has. Ngai Pong Ping was the newly appointed chief of police. He saw the difficulty of moving troops into the city so long as city gates were closed.

Mr. W. C. Lun, who had just returned from study in British technical schools, was at the time an employee of the Police Department. In addition to technical training he took time in Great Britain to study police methods and was for a time in Scotland Yard. His enthusiasm attracted the Chief of Police who was looking for a man to take down the walls. Ngai Pong Ping asked his young assistant how long he would need to level fourteen of the sixteen walls of the city. When Lun promised to have the work completed in a month, the Chief of Police laughed at his enthusiastic promise. He thought the enthusiasm came from an ignorance of the difficulty of the task but he told Lun to proceed with the work and to complete it as quickly as possible. Protection by the police and sufficient money were promised.

Those familiar with the customs of China will be surprised to know that the fourteen gates of the old and new city walls were all taken down in twenty-eight days, two days less than the time limit set. This was possible because of the enthusiasm of the young engineer and the determination with which the work was carried forward. No citizens were consulted as to the desirability of taking down the gates, no legislative body passed an ordinance. It was assumed that everyone would agree that the work should be done. When any opposition developed, a show of what the strong arm of the Police Commissioner could do was sufficient to gain at least acquiescence. Since that time two other gates have been taken down, until now only the two north gates remain.

The Chief of Police was surprised at the ease with which the work was done. He determined that all the walls of the city should come down and a system of roads be built in their place. To do this required the finances in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer and the consent of the Military Governor. The Treasurer, a Cantonese, was won to the cause and these men united and secured the consent of the Governor.

The first problem in taking down the walls was financial. In the heart of the old city was a large tract of land belonging to the descendants of the Bannermen. The Bannermen were Chinese who fought for the Manchus. When the Manchus captured Canton, many hundreds of years ago, they confiscated property and gave it to their supporters. It was decided that this land should now be taken out of the hands of the present holders and sold in order to provide money to take down the wall.

It has required \$350,000 (Canton currency) to take down the walls. This money has come from the sale of lands which the Government had held for years or which they recently took from the Bannermen. It is interesting to know that the construction of the walls, which were over six miles long and which were built during an interval of nearly four hundred years, was completed without cost to the Government officials. When the old wall was first built a levy was made not only on the dwellers of the city but on the surrounding villages. Each unit was required to provide a certain amount of labour and materials. No money passed hands. As additions to the wall were made the same method was followed.

The walls have been taken down by several companies who have taken contracts for sections. At times from two to three thousand coolies have been employed. The women have received a wage of thirty-five cents a day, while the men have received forty. This wage does not include food. It is difficult to understand how life can be sustained as such an income.

There have been many rumours of treasure and curios found in the wall, but investigation does not verify many of them. Work men did break into bits of a rare vase which was buried in the earth. A string of cash, more than a thousand years old, was turned up one day by a workman's pick. One foreigner has a cannon ball which probably was shot into the wall at the time when the English and French took the city in 1857. Probably nearly all the stories of uncovered gold which are generally believed in Canton will never be verified. If coolies found treasure the public will never know about it. When the walls were built about a thousand years ago the custom of laying corner stones did not prevail, so that there has been no revealing of archives.

Great quantities of dirt have been taken from the walls. Much of this has been used to fill up the canals and to build the new roads. The oldest part of the wall were faced with large bricks about four times the size of the building bricks used to-day. The gates were made of large stones of soft rock. The bricks and the stones have been sold and many are used in the new buildings going up in various parts of the city.

The wall in most places was about twenty-five feet high and from twenty-five to forty feet in thickness. The roads which follow the path of the old walls are from seventy to a hundred feet wide. This has necessitated the tearing down of many houses which have been adjacent to the wall.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENTERTAINMENT COMPANIES IN THE EAST. THE LEYLAND HODGSON REVUE COMPANY.

PLAYING TWO NIGHTS IN HONGKONG.

The Leyland-Hodgson-Revue Co., who are arriving in Hongkong to-day, are playing two nights in Hongkong, instead of one as originally arranged. To-night they are staging "Rosebuds," a blaze of music, laughter and lingerie. As there are no fewer than 31 artists in the Company, including 18 chorus girls, the Company can expect good business. Tomorrow's play is not yet announced.

The Company are on their way to the North, and will show for a fortnight on their return trip.

THE QUINETS.

The Quintets—whose previous visits are well remembered—are announced to play for one night only at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday, the 13th inst. The best round musical programme seen at the Empire for a long time is how the Statesman summed up the opening performance of The Quintets in Calcutta. Since their last visit to the Colony, five years ago, The Quintets have been appearing at most of the leading London theatres, including the Alhambra, Empire, Coliseum, Scala, Wyndham's, Criterion, Queen's, etc., and have also had the honour of performing before their Majesties, the King and Queen. R. B. Salisbury's name is a hall mark of excellence. He is a brilliant comedian and what is more important is the pivot of all this aggregation of talent with which he has surrounded himself. He possesses not only the comic genius but the ability of getting the best out of all his comedians and infusing that kind of go into their united efforts which establishes an immediate rapport with the audience from the rise of the curtain. Supporting Mr. Salisbury are such well-known London names as Miss Dorothy James, Miss Hilda Denton, Miss Ella Cameron, Miss Josephine Cantor, Mr. Ernest Scroell, Mr. Grahame Doncaster and Mr. Jack Strachey, while the tour is under the personal direction of Mr. Salisbury's partner, Mr. Walter Maxwell. The entire scenery, dresses, etc., are carried so as to get the quaint and fantastic effects which class this entertainment as being so out of the ordinary. As the Company can only stop one night, the performance will be their famous No. 1 programme which is entitled The Quintets in Calcutta. The booking is in the hands of Montrose and seats should be applied for without delay.

THE ITALIAN OPERA CO.

The Italian Opera Co. organised by Mr. A. Strok, who brought the Russian Opera Co. of refugees to Hongkong a few months ago, are now playing in Java. Mr. Strok, who is in Hongkong, informed a reporter of the *Daily Press* that it is entirely the Opera Co. will visit Hongkong. The support accorded to grand opera is not sufficient to make a visit to the Colony worth while.

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP CO.

No better testimony of the Colony's appreciation of the series of entertainments given by the Humphrey Bishop Co. could be furnished than the fact that at the end of a fortnight's season the Company were able to attract to the Theatre-on-a-hot-night too—an audience which almost completely filled the building. And if any other testimony were needed it was afforded by the great enthusiasm with which practically every item on a long programme was greeted.

The Colony bids farewell to this clever company to-day, and those who have so enjoyed their short season will not readily forget them. From the Straits and the F.M.S. the Company proceed to South Africa. Here, most of the members will leave Mr. Bishop, for their contracts will have expired. With a new company, Mr. Bishop will perhaps visit Australia before again venturing to the Far East. The Far East trip is seldom or never a profitable business to touring companies, because of the great amount of time spent in travelling, the greatly increased hotel charges and the high costs generally.

Over 3,000 houses have been partially or entirely destroyed to make way for the new roads.

During the past nineteen months more than eight miles of wide streets have been opened in the city. Plans have now been drawn and work will be starting soon to build thirty more miles of road all of which will be inside the city. These are to be completed within the next year.

The European residents of Canton see the old picturesque walls and gates go and has a feeling of regret that this typical part of the city is gone. It is interesting to note that not one of the old gates is to be left standing in its place to let the children of the future know what their forefathers walked under. It is impossible to imagine such a complete destruction of a relic of the past in a European city as has taken place in Canton. The young Chinese of to-day see in the wall an obstruction to progress, only a complete tearing down will suit him.

The old water clock which was put in a temple on top of the wall in A.D. 1394 is to be preserved. It will be put up in one of the public gardens which are a part of the new city plan. A few stones will also be placed in the same garden. One of these is one which bears the inscription that a part of the old wall was built under the supervision of an official by the name of Ngai, the same name as the man who is now responsible for the tearing down of the wall.

The tourist coming to Canton will in the future not be able to go through the narrow streets and walk under the shade of the great gates. Only those who have been visitors in the past will know the city as it was for a thousand years. The tourist may have regrets, but the Cantonese business man has none. He sees in the wide roads greater profits and in a day this is sufficient reason for any change.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850. SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG. MAPPIN AND WEBB. TELEPHONE 1741.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT. EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE.

CHEAVINS' BRITISH MADE FILTERS.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY FILTERS ON THE PASTEUR SYSTEM YET INTRODUCED BEING

GERM PROOF EASILY CLEANED & STERILISED.

FILTER CYLINDERS.

TO FIT ANY MAKE OF HIGH PRESSURE AND DRIP FILTERS.

"WHITE MOUNTAIN" ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

STOCKED IN 10 SIZES. MAKES DELICIOUS CREAM IN THREE MINUTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED FROM DOBBIE McINNES, LTD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF COMPASSES.

SOUNDING MACHINES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, ANEROIDS, SEXTANTS, TELESCOPES, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

ENGINE INDICATORS & SPARES.

SOLE AGENTS, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., HONGKONG.

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A2898 VENETIAN MOON FOX TROT KENTUCKY SERENADERS
A2899 BO-LA-BO " " LEWIS JAZZ BAND
A2900 INDIA SONG " " SWEATMAN'S ORIG. JAZZ BAND
A2901 OH! YOU LAI LA! ONE STEP PRINCE'S BAND
A2902 BLAME IT ON THE BLUES FOX TROT
A2903 THERE'S A SPARK OF LOVE ONE STEP
A2904 BLAZE AWAY TWO-STEP
A2905 COLLEGE LIFE TWO-STEP

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

NO MORE "CLIMBING SHIRTS"

EVER HAD ONE OF THOSE CLIMBING SHIRTS—THE KIND THAT CREEPS UP AN INCH OR TWO AT THE WAIST WITH EVERY MOVE YOU MAKE?

"CLIMBING SHIRT" IS CAUSED BY A BELT THAT PRESSES TOO CLOSELY ALL THE WAY ROUND—YOUR SHIRT HASN'T A CHANCE TO SLIP BACK WHERE IT BELONGS.

TO OVERCOME THIS USE ONE OF OUR "LIVE" LEATHER BELTS.

GENT'S OUTFITTING SECTION.

38

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

OFFICE Wanted, central, permanent, occupation September 1st, or later. Moderate rental. Reply—
Box 1160,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1160]

WANTED.

TWO COPIES OLD INTERNATIONAL CODE SIGNS. State price. Box 1161,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1161]

PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MESSES. LAMBERT BROTHERS have received instructions to sell by Public Auction—

FRIDAY.

The 21st day of July, 1920, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria situate in the Land Office as SECTION 5 of INLAND LOT No. 425 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 5, West Terrace Victoria, afore-said. Term 999 years from 28th May, 1855 created by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated 17th April, 1895 Annual Crown rent \$9.46. Area 2669 square feet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MANTER,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.
or to
MESSES. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, July 5th, 1920. [1162]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HERBERT WILLIAM LOOKER in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1920.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
Hongkong, July 1st, 1920. [1153]

NOTICE.

WE have admitted Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD LEONARD SHENTON as Partner in our Firm as from Tuesday.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
Hongkong, July 1st, 1920. [1154]

NOTICE.

WE are vacating our present premises on July 31st, and removing temporarily to No. 19, Ice House Street (next to Mos Chung, photographer). In order to avoid, as much as possible, the packing for removal of the stocks at present displayed, we are offering for five weeks only Smoking Requisites, Cigars and Egyptian Cigarettes, Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco at reductions of 15 per cent., 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively.
TABAGUEIRA FILIPINA,
10, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Telephone 3559.
Hongkong, July 2nd, 1920. [1143]

TO LET.

CORRUGATED IRON GODOWN at Yamnath.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
[1040]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

GLENSHIEL No. 141, The Peak, near Barker Road Tram Station.
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1130]

FOR SALE.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, 87, The Peak.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1130]

FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Wilby Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.
For particulars apply—
CARVALHO & COMPANY,
Machinery Department.
[1096]

FOR SALE.

MARINE ENGINE AND BOILER.
ENGINE—Compound surface Condensing type. Cylinders 12" and 24" diameter; 18" Stroke.
Fittings nearly complete.
BOILER—Horizontal cylindrical return tube type. Constructed to Board of Trade requirements.
Diameter 10' 3", Length 8' 6", 2 Plain furnaces, 8' 6" long, 2 11" inside diameter, 8' 0" outside diameter.
Working pressure 120 lbs. per sq. inch.
Fittings nearly complete.
Delivery in Singapore.
Offers wanted.
Particulars interested please apply—
Box No. 1154,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1154]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after this date advertisements of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under a special heading in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" at a charge of
\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS
if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.
Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as hitherto, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for

Box 1153 P. Q.

LADY WISHES TO SELL entire contents of well-furnished 5-Roomed HOUSE, including Victoria Silver, Blackwood Furniture, and Cut Glass (all nearly new). No dealers. Apply Box P, "Daily Press" Office. [122]

TO LET—For immediate occupation, 3 Rooms suitable for Offices in Queen's Road Central, near the banks. Apply to Box Q, "Daily Press" Office. [123]

FOR SALE BUNGALOW at Magazine Road. For particulars apply to Box R, "Daily Press" Office. [124]

POSITION WANTED as TRAVELLING SALESMAN, long experience (13 years) and influential connections (Commercial and Official) in interior South China. Speaks Cantonese fluently. Satisfactory references. Will accept indoor post as commercial assistant or adviser or supervising Chinese. Apply Box S, "Daily Press" Office. [125]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1571 for one silver share No. 45 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of Messrs. D. W. Bate & Co. of London, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document is not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect and a certificate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.
PAUL LAUDER,
for General Manager.
Hongkong, June 10th, 1920. 1050

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on July 1st, 1920, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 16 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.—
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
RENSO-ASIATIC BANK.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.
The interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2 will be—
ON £20 DEBENTURES: £ 0. 0.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 3. 2 1/2
Net amount payable £ 8. 4 1/2
ON £100 DEBENTURES: £3. 0. 0.
Per Coupon (Gross) 22. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 4. 10. 0.
Net amount payable £10. 10. 0.

Payment will be made in Taels at the Demand. Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.
By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
P. C. YOUNG,
Acting General Manager. [1140]

IN EXCHANGE.

200 used Postage Stamps of Hongkong and the surrounding countries I will send

POST CARD PICTURES

of
The Great European War; Famous British Views, etc.,
MISS TEE,
KIA ORA,
11 OCKWELL, LONDON, ENGLAND. 345

A. G. DA ROCHA,

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE.

BY Post Resident, ROOMY PERAMBULATOR, in first class condition. Price \$75.00.
Apply—
Box 1153,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1153]

INTIMATION

AUSTRALIAN

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Newcastle, N.S.W.

Per Case 4 dozen quarts...\$18.50

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AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 615.

[11]

BIRTH.

BUSH.—At Shanghai, on June 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. BUSH, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES Vaux Rd., C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 6TH, 1920.

OUR NATIONAL VALHALLA.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER has made an appeal to the English-speaking world to subscribe a quarter of a million pounds sterling towards the upkeep of Westminster Abbey, which, he says, is in danger, and is entering upon a phase of steady structural deterioration. There should be no difficulty in raising this money for a purpose which must make a strong appeal to English-speaking peoples in whatever part of the world they may dwell.

Westminster Abbey is the Mecca of every visitor to London. In the Abbey is a very peculiar sense is embodied, a history of England for nearly nine hundred years past. Henry wrote of the rise of Solomon's temple as "Like some tall palm, the noiseless fabric sprang." Dean STANLEY, to whom the world is indebted for a very excellent work on the historical memorials of Westminster Abbey, applies to the growth of this historical edifice the simile of "a venerable oak, with gnarled and hollow trunk, and spreading roots, and decaying bark, and twisted branches, and green shoots; or a coral reef extending itself with constantly new accretions, crook after crook, and inlet after inlet." One after another, says the Dean, a fresh nucleus of life is formed, a new combination produced, a larger ramification thrown out. In this respect Westminster Abbey stands out amongst the buildings of the world. "There are, it may be, some which surpass it in beauty or grandeur; there are others, certainly, which surpass it in depth and sublimity of association, but there is none which has been entwined by so many continuous threads with the history of a whole nation." The Abbey dates back to the days of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, who founded it. Fifteen years were occupied in the building of the edifice as it was originally planned, and its founder just

lived to see it completed and dedicated to "the honour of God and St. Peter and all God's saints." Very shortly afterwards the Abbey became the sepulchre of its founder, and from the burial of the Confessor, and the peculiar circumstances attendant upon it sprang the Coronation of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR in the Abbey. This carries with it the Coronations of all the future Sovereigns of the Kingdom down to the present time. And in the words of one of our old English writers, "where our kings have been crowned, their ancestors lie interred." Westminster Abbey has been for ages not only the seat of the imperial throne, but the sepulchre of kings and kinglike men—courtiers, warriors, statesmen, and in later times, of men of Letters and of Arts and Sciences. It is our national Valhalla. Not inaptly it has been described, too, as "the home of the English nation." In the earliest and nearly the only representation which exists of the Confessor's building—that in the Bayeux Tapestry—there is the figure of a man on the roof with one hand resting on the tower of the Palace of Westminster, and with the other grasping the weathercock of the Abbey. The probable intention of this figure was to indicate the close continuity of the two buildings, but it moves the historian of the Abbey to say: "If so, it is the natural architectural expression of a truth valuable everywhere, but especially dear to Englishmen. The close incorporation of the Palace and the Abbey from its earliest days is a likeness of the whole English Constitution—a combination of things sacred—and things common—a union of the regal, legal, and lay element of the nation with its religious, clerical, ecclesiastical tendencies such as can be found hardly elsewhere in Christendom." Westminster Abbey is not the oldest of English cathedrals by several centuries, but in the annals of our island story no other compares with it in historical interest. Dean STANLEY has well remarked that it is the union of secular with ecclesiastical grandeur in Westminster Abbey which constitutes its special delight. "The vast political pageants of which it has been the theatre, the dust of the most worldly laid side by side with the dust of the most saintly, the wrangles of divines or statesmen which have disturbed its sacred peace, the clash of arms which has pursued fugitive warriors and princes into the shades of its sanctuary—even the traces of Westminster boys, who have played in its cloisters and inscribed their names on its walls—belong to the story of the Abbey no less than its venerable beauty, its solemn services and its lofty aspirations." The warning that this ancient and historical fabric is now entering upon a phase of steady structural deterioration, cannot but evoke throughout the English-speaking world a wish to assist in its preservation, and we do not doubt that the appeal will find some response even in Hongkong and other centres of the Far East where English-speaking peoples reside.

The funeral of the Chinese detective who was shot in mistake for a robber took place, yesterday evening, and was attended by a contingent of Chinese Police. The deceased had been married only two months.

Amongst others who left the Colony on the *Empress of Russia* were Col. and Mrs. J. R. Young and Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Apner, Mrs. E. Aucott, Mrs. C. W. Martyr, Mr. S. T. Williamson, Mrs. Dale, Capt. J. E. Warner, and Mr. F. C. Hall.

Lee Ming Tak, a chief clerk in the office of the Canton Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a leading promoter of athletics in Canton, will represent Canton at the coming International Olympic Games, at Antwerp next August, as a visiting delegate.

H.M.S. *Ami* whose name will be imperishably associated with the Falklands fight has been sold to a Chinese firm of marine dealers, to be broken up. She was last week removed from her moorings off Yau-mai to Kowloon Bay, where demolition work has been begun.

Rice is to be replaced in part by bread in the ration of the Japanese soldier, according to a recent military ruling. Experiment has shown that bread is superior to a rice diet in both tropic and frigid climates, for which reason it is proposed to accustom the troops to bread for several seasons at least.

Mill workers at the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., and other mills, have been on strike for some time. Three mills of the company named were idle, only cleaners and repairers turning up for work, but last week one mill was able to resume, when workers heard that an arrangement had been made for bi-weekly distribution of cheap rice, and it is expected that the other mills would soon start.

H. E. Batalha e Freitas, Portuguese Minister to China, who arrived in Shanghai recently from a vacation, is returning to his post in Peking. The legation during his absence was in charge of Mr. M. de Nascimento, who is now transferred to the Consulate-General at San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Nascimento, who has lived in China for many years, has represented his government as Consul-General in Shanghai and Canton.

A batch of German Consular officials arrived at Kobe recently from Germany on the Japanese steamer *Ume Maru*. The party consisted of twenty-six officials and their families, including the Consul-General in Peking, Hankow and Tokyo. Dr. Kari Mechenburg and his wife are among eleven people destined for Tokyo. Dr. Mechenburg, who is appointed to Tokyo, was interpreter in the German Embassy there for several years before the war.

The Yokohama authorities have been disposing of German property in the city by public tender, but we notice the statement in the *Japan Gazette* that according to the local authorities, it has been decided by the Government that all property in Japan formerly held by the German Government, including the Embassy building in Tokyo and the Consulate-General in Yokohama, will not be offered for public tender, but "are to be placed at the disposal of the German Government by the courtesy of the Japanese authorities."

A Shanghai contemporary mentions a rumour that a large company has offered to train the Yangtze river at Colliston Island so that there will be plenty of water at all times and only one channel instead of three as at the present time. The price is said to be \$2,000,000 and it is said that the same firm has offered to train the river from Hankow to Wooning for the sum of \$20,000,000. If this could be done, and there is no reason why it could not, this sum would be small compared to the immense business that could be done as at the present time, says the Shanghai journal. During the winter no vessel drawing over ten feet can go up to Hankow, which takes at least five to six months from the steamship business off the river.

A Mrs. Cordeiro, a Portuguese resident of Kowloon, is reported to have committed suicide early yesterday morning by shooting herself with a revolver. The motive for the deed is not known.

At the Country Club, Shanghai, last week, Mr. and Mrs. J. Elmore defeated Dr. R. J. Marshall and Mrs. C. D. Pearson in the final Mixed Doubles Lawn Tennis Championship, by 6-4, 5-7, 6-0.

In the *Gazette of India* of 29th May, the promotion is announced of Lieut. (Acting Captain) W. J. Campbell, attached 74th Punjab, to the substantive rank of Captain, with effect from 20th February.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

"AT HOME" AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

The Americans in the Colony, who number between seventy and eighty males, celebrated Independence Day by an informal reception at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday. Open invitation was issued to all friends to attend, and there was present a gathering very representative of the Colony's heterogeneous population. The dining-room had been very lavishly decorated with flags, the Stars and Stripes, of course, predominating.

The guests, who commenced to arrive shortly after 4 p.m., were received by the Committee, Messrs. Leighton Hope (Acting Consul-General), O. H. Ritter, D. H. Cameron and A. W. Geare, and passed into one of the dining-rooms, where they partook of tea. This room looked an extremely pleasing sight right through the afternoon.

H.E. Sir Reginald Stubbs and Lady Stubbs, attended by Capt. H. S. McGrath, arrived shortly after 4.30 p.m. Their appearance was signalled by the rendering of the National Anthem by the Hongkong Hotel Band. H.E. and Lady Stubbs sat to tea with the members of the Committee, H.E. Major-General Ventris and Capt. Legg, A.D.C. After a while, Mr. Leighton Hope called on those present to drink the toast of "The President." The Band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the toast was drunk in silence. A similar silence prevailed when the gathering honoured the toast of "The King" at the invitation of Mr. Hope.

Those people who could summon sufficient enthusiasm—and they were many—to dance in the heat that prevailed enjoyed themselves, for there were quite a large number of ladies present. The American community—among whom may be mentioned Messrs. D. M. Biggar, W. Williams, James A. Fortone, L. Dunbar, W. Hart, J. Oram Sheppard, W. P. Nesoon, F. Hill, Dean Hanscomb, T. L. Ballantine, J. J. Cunningham, J. S. McCallum, E. McGrath, John McGrath, G. L. Yonott, C. H. Benson, C. J. Hannes, R. C. Burdin, Doctors Daugherty and McKean and Capt. George Anderson—looked after their guests well, and it was not till well after 6 p.m. that the guests had departed.

Besides those already mentioned, there were present Commodore Bowden Smith and Pay-Lieut. Commr. Stern, Lieut. Col. Loring, Lieut. Col. Cross, Lieut. Col. Wyndham, Lieut. Col. Nicholson, His Honour Mr. Justice Wood, the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, the Hon. Mr. P. Hobson Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. D. W. Tristram, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, the Hon. Mr. Liu Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr, Messrs. N. J. Stubb, J. L. Crockett, E. J. Grist, R. E. O'Bird, C. D. Mcbourne, P. P. J. Woodhouse, Dr. Koch, W. A. Dowley, G. M. Young, J. A. Plummer, J. L. McPherson, N. L. Watson, P. A. Cox, A. G. Ooplin, and the Consuls for the Netherlands, Russia, Mexico, France, and Italy.

THE SHOOTING OF A CHINESE DETECTIVE.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE AGAINST MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. W. J. Williams was produced at the Magistracy, yesterday, on the original charge of doing grievous bodily harm to a Chinese detective.
Mr. R. B. Nash appeared for Mr. Williams, and Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who prosecuted, stated that as the man had died he wanted a remand to frame a charge of manslaughter against Mr. Williams, in addition to the present charge.

The hearing of the case was fixed for this afternoon. Mr. Williams being let out on a nominal bail of \$5.

JAPANESE AND HIS HOTEL BILLS.

FIVE CHARGES OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Tanaka Nikuro was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, on five counts, all relating to obtaining food from various Japanese hotels under false pretences.

Sergeant Moss said that the food was obtained between June 30th and July 3rd. He first went to the Nomura Hotel and there ran up a bill for \$16. He then absconded and went to a hotel in Wanchai, his bill there amounting to \$28.50. He suddenly disappeared from there and was not heard of at the Tokyo Hotel, where, in addition to running up a bill for food, he engaged a motor-car, and went round the Colony. His last escapade was at a hotel in Haiphong Road, Kowloon, where he was arrested.
Defendant was sentenced to three months hard labour.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

DRUG WORTH NEARLY \$40,000 FOUND.

The Revenue Officers, who have been kept busy of late owing to frequent attempts by smugglers to introduce opium into the Colony, made a big capture on Saturday evening on board a licensed cargo junk. They found 3,200 taels of opium, valued at nearly \$40,000 in the hold of the boat; also one revolver and 100 rounds of ammunition. A man and a woman have been arrested.

GREEKS BEGIN OFFENSIVE: TURKISH NATIONALISTS FORCED TO RETREAT.

NEW GERMAN NOTE: ASKING FOR MODIFICATION OF TREATY.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION: LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND TREATY RATIFICATION.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BUTTER'S AGENCY.]

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN POLICY OF THE PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3rd.

The Convention plank favours the League of Nations as the surest if not the sole practicable means of maintaining the peace of the world and terminating the insupportable naval and military burdens. It endorses the President's views of America's international obligations and his firm stand against the reservations which were designed to cut the Treaty of Versailles to pieces. It advocates immediate ratification of the treaty, without reservation or impairing its essential integrity, but does not oppose reservation-clarifying American obligations to the League of Nations.

The platform draws attention to the successful operation of the Federal Reserve system in preventing an undue increase in the cost of living, and pledges Democrats to continue to fight labour disputes without resort to strikes.

It expresses sympathy with China. It declares that when the Government of Mexico give proof of their ability to maintain order they should receive the recognition and assistance of the United States.

HOW PLATFORM WAS RECEIVED.

The reading of the platform by Mr. Glass, the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, was marked with frequent applause. The Convention rose and cheered for a full minute the platform's declaration regarding the League of Nations.

Another wave of cheering arose out of the mention of the ratification of the Treaty.

The reference to woman suffrage in the plank called forth a demonstration which lasted for thirteen minutes, the delegates parading the hall.

PROHIBITION DEBATE.

San Francisco, July 3rd.

The Convention devoted three and a half hours to the Prohibition debate.

Mr. Bryan showed his old-time oratorical brilliancy, and argued that it was dangerous to weaken the law.

Mrs. Olsen, of Minnesota, was introduced as representing the motherhood of America.

Mr. Bourke Cockran developed the argument that Prohibition was contrary to the spirit of democracy.

MR. MCADOO'S ADHERENTS CREATE A SCENE.

San Francisco, July 3rd.

Mr. McAdoo's adherents did not desire an adjournment, claiming that they would secure the nomination of their candidate.

At the fourth ballot they voted loudly in the negative, and the chairman, Mr. Robinson, declared the motion carried, while the McAdoo men were clamouring for a roll-call.

MR. MCADOO'S PROSPECTS.

London, July 3rd.

The Daily Telegraph New York correspondent says Mr. McAdoo's chances of securing a nomination are still booming but he is being "invented" by his opponents who are losing no time for emphasising the charge that President Wilson is anxious to keep the Presidency in the family.

The prospects of a third party being formed increase as it becomes evident that the Democrats will give the advocates of the Irish Republic small satisfaction, and the German element is becoming disgruntled over the League of Nations policy and the prospect of the continuation of Wilsonism.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. MCADOO CHANGES HIS MIND.

San Francisco, July 4th.

Mr. W. G. McAdoo has changed his mind and has been nominated. Mr. Smith, Governor of New York, and Mr. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, have also been nominated.

THE PRESERVATION OF "AMERICANISM."

Washington, July 1st.

Senator Harding, in his first campaign speech, urged that the preservation of "Americanism" was the first and highest duty of all citizens. He declared that America did not intend to hold aloof but would arrogate to herself the keeping of "Americanism" and every concept of a America's moral obligation. They must make sure that their own house was in order before they attempted the miracle of the old world's stabilisation.

MORE NAMES PROPOSED.

San Francisco, July 1st.

At the Convention, the first names proposed for election as Democratic candidates for the Presidency were Senator J. W. Gerrard, ex-Ambassador at Berlin, Senator Cummings, temporary chairman of the Convention, Senator Hitchcock, Mr. M. C. Palmer, Attorney-General, Mr. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, and Governor Cox.

ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION

URGED.

Appearing before the sub-committee drafting the platform, Mr. McCluskey urged an anti-Japanese plank, excluding non-assimilable peoples and forbidding those already here from ownership and control of soil.

LABOUR'S VIEWS.

Mr. Gompers presented the Labour plank, in which he charged the Republicans with reaction and declared that the Labour vote must seek a new avenue for the expression of their views.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE

PHILIPPINES.

Other planks urged the independence of India, sympathy with Korea, and the independence of the Philippines, the last named causing the Committee to rise and cheer.

SLIGHTLY MOIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1st.

The Administration leaders are reported to be planning to bring before the Convention a plank described as "slightly moist," which will refer to the fact that President Wilson vetoed the Volstead Act.

WET OR DRY.

It is a foregone conclusion that the fight on the floor of convention will be precipitated by the "Drys," and on a straight "Wet and Dry" issue it is generally conceded that the Convention will vote "Dry," but if this plank is backed with the declaration upholding President Wilson, it is thought it will have a good chance.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

During the nominations, Senator Robinson requested Mrs. George Bass, one of the delegates, to take the chair. There was a roar of cheering, because this is the first time a woman has wielded the gavel at the great National Convention.

MR. BRYAN WANTS "BONE-DRY."

LEGISLATION.

San Francisco, July 2nd.

The Platform Committee's draft platform does not mention prohibition. Mr. Bryan declares he will carry the fight for a "bone-dry" declaration to the floor of the Convention.

STILL MORE NOMINATIONS.

San Francisco, July 2nd.

At the Convention, Governor Cornell proposed Mr. John W. Davis, Ambassador in London, as the strongest candidate. Senators Glass and Simmons were also proposed. Mrs. Brown, who was formerly the actress Izetta Jewel, seconded the nomination of Mr. Davis. Miss Beale Dwyer of Kansas proposed Mr. Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines.

IRISH SYMPATHISERS' METHODS.

While the Convention was listening to the nominating speeches, the Committee on Resolutions was labouring in considering the platform plank by plank. Their labours were interrupted by the application of a committee representing the caucus of Irish sympathisers and favouring recognition of the Irish Republic. They stated that if the plank was not accepted it would be taken to the floor of the Convention. The Committee wrangled for two hours before reaching an agreement on the suffrage plank, and then agreed to bear the caucus case. Senator Walsh, who is the head of the American Commission on Irish freedom, told the Committee that the plan of the sub-committee, proposing to leave the Irish question to the League of Nations, was regarded by the Irish as an evasion of the issue. He advocated a plank pledging the Party to diplomatic recognition of the Irish Republic. The Committee rejected the sub-committee's proposed plank, also another favouring Irish independence.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

San Francisco, July 2nd.

The plank in the platform dealing with Asiatic immigrants says that the policy of the United States is to refuse to non-assimilable peoples and to enforce the laws enacted pursuant to it of particular concern.

ASPIRATIONS OF THE IRISH

PEOPLE.

San Francisco, July 2nd.

The Platform Committee of the Convention has adopted a plank expressing sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for self-government. This pledge the party to such action as is consistent with international usage. The plank urging diplomatic recognition of an Irish Republic was rejected.

AUSTRIA.

ENTIRE RAILWAY SERVICE TO

HUNGARY SUSPENDED.

Vienna, July 2nd.

Owing to friction between the pro-boycott and anti-boycott railway employees on the eastern railway lines, endangering the safety of passengers and goods, the Government has suspended the entire railway service between Vienna and the Hungarian frontier.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BUSY DAY AT PERTH.

Perth, July 2nd.

The Prince of Wales had a wonderful reception. He passed through two miles of cheering crowds, including thousands of ex-Servicemen and nurses. He had luncheon at the Town Hall, and held a levee and investiture at Government House, and attended a State Ball.

TURKEY.

GREEKS BEGIN OFFENSIVE.

London, July 2nd.

The Times Smyrna correspondent says the Greeks have resumed the offensive, and are advancing north of Homs along the railway and are threatening to cut off the Nationalist forces around Mount Ida and near the Asiatic shores of the Dardanelles.

THE GREEK OPERATIONS.

Paris, June 2nd.

A Greek communiqué says the Greeks occupied Balikesar on June 30th. The Nationalists were outflanked from the east and retreated after a stout resistance, leaving a number of killed and wounded. The Greeks captured 1,500 prisoners, 50 guns with most of their breaches removed, and much war material.

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

GERMANY ASKS FOR MODIFICA-

TION OF TREATY.

Brussels, July 2nd.

A new German Note has been delivered to the Allies which endeavours to show that Germany is crushed by the burden of war taxation and urges a mitigation of the financial peace terms.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S DIABILITIES

DISCUSSED.

Brussels, July 2nd.

An evening communiqué says that the British, Belgian and Italian representatives had a prolonged informal conference regarding the division of the amount of reparations received from Germany. There was no divergence of views regarding Germany's liabilities.

GERMANY'S DELAYS IN FULFILL-

ING TREATY CONDITIONS.

Brussels, July 3rd.

A communiqué says a second session of the Conference, held this afternoon, and presided over by M. de la Croix, considered the report by committees of experts with regard to naval, military and air disarmaments, in which Germany had failed to fulfil her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles.

THE PROCEEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED AT SPA

WAS THEN DISCUSSED.

It was decided to fix the next meeting of the Conference for July 10th at Spa. German delegates will be asked to participate in the Conference.

Finally the Conference took up the examination of an official communication from the Reparations Commission regarding the failure of Germany to fulfil her obligations in respect of the delivery of coal, despite the fact that the demands made on Germany had been less than those provided for in the Treaty.

A NAVAL CLASP.

APPROVED BY H.M. THE KING.

London, July 3rd.

H.M. the King has approved the award of Naval clasps to the war medal for general actions on the sea, single ship actions, actions with enemy land troops, etc.

The single ship actions include fights with the *Emden* and the *Koenigsberg*, *Mesopotamia*, the *Red Sea*, the *African Lakes*, German East Africa, the *Pacific Islands*, and the *Cameroons* are included under the actions with land troops.

The single ship action for which the Naval clasp is awarded included the destruction of the *Emden* by the H.M.A.S. *Sydney*.

AMERICAN MERCHANT

MARINE BILL.

EFFECT ON BRITISH SHIPPING

BEING CONSIDERED.

London, July 1st.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Kellaway said that the Department concerned were carefully considering the possible effects of the American Merchant Marine Bill on British shipping.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL ENVOY SENT TO EUROPE.

New York, July 1st.

M. Palavicini, a Mexican newspaper publisher, has sailed for England as a special European envoy and personal representative of President Huerta. His mission is to establish friendly relations between Mexico and the European countries.

BELGIUM.

NO VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Brussels, July 2nd.

The Chamber rejected, by 69 votes to 74, a motion giving votes to women.

AMERICAN SILVER

PURCHASES.

New York, July 2nd.

A further Government purchase of a million ounces of silver is announced.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, July 2nd.

Sussex beat Gloucestershire by six innings and 21 runs.

LATEST CABLES.

UNITED STATES' TRADE.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 3rd.

The trade returns show that the exports to Europe amounted to \$365,000,000; to South America, \$38,000,000; to India \$70,000,000, and to North America \$125,000,000; the imports from Europe amounted to \$63,000,000; from South America \$63,000,000; from India \$106,000,000; and from North America \$133,000,000.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN

AMERICA.

EFFECT OF SENATOR HARDING'S

INTERVENTION.

WASHINGTON, July 2nd.

Following a conference with Senator Harding, Mr. Clement, the Governor of Vermont, indicated that he would immediately call a special session of the Vermont Legislature to consider the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution which only requires the ratification of one more State to make it effective.

NEW AERIAL SERVICE.

BETWEEN ENGLAND AND

HOLLAND.

London, July 2nd.

A new service of aerial mails between London and Holland starts on July 5th.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

AGREEMENT WITH HAMBURG-

AMERIKA-LINE.

WASHINGTON, July 2nd.

Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, announces that an agreement between the Hamburg-Amerika Line and the American Shipping and Commerce Corporation, by which the ex-German trade routes have been opened to American shipping, has been submitted for the approval of the Shipping Board.

EARLIER CABLES.

AIMS OF THE SHIPPING BOARD.

WASHINGTON, July 2nd.

Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has announced that the Board is determined to build up the American Merchant Marine despite the threats of foreign interests to defeat the Bill. He further declared that if the threats of foreign carriers to divert business to the Pacific Coast are carried out, the Board would allocate American vessels for a similar purpose.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING

CONFERENCE.

DOING AWAY WITH PRIVATE

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

GENOA, July 2nd.

Mr. Barlow, Reporter of the Unemployment Committee of the Seamen's Congress, has presented a draft Convention abolishing private employment agencies. It suggests as a substitute free State agencies, seamen to have free choice of ships. The Convention likewise provides for insurance against unemployment after shipwreck.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

NO RELIEF TO BE GRANTED.

London, July 2nd.

Receiving a deputation from the Federation of British Industries, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Government's efforts to grapple with debt had been beneficial. He counselled great prudence on the part of business men, but declined to give relief from the Excess Profits Tax, to extend the time of or to take payment in War Stock.

LIMITING WORKING HOURS.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE

UNIONS' SUPPORT.

London, July 2nd.

The National Federation of Trade Unions, at a meeting at Leamington, passed a resolution in favour of a 44-hour week in all industries, despite the advice of the Labourite, Colonel John Ward, who urged it would be far better to stabilise the present achievements of the Unions than to grasp at shadows.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

BILL.

AN AMENDMENT REJECTED.

London, July 3rd.

The House of Commons rejected, by 168 votes to 46, an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Bill making the Bill non-contributory on the part of the unemployed.

NEW AMERICAN LOAN.

FOR THE SWISS REPUBLIC.

New York, July 2nd.

It is announced that a loan of \$25,000,000 has been concluded between Switzerland and American bankers.

IRISH UNREST.

THREAT TO MAGISTRATES.

London, July 2nd.

Warning notices signed on behalf of the Irish Republican Army have been received by the Mobil Magistrates, demanding their resignation and threatening penalties if they do not comply. Raids for petrol, arms, and ammunition continue to be a daily occurrence.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

INCREASING PUBLIC INTEREST IN

CHINA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 27th.

Sir John Jordan was good enough to accord me an interview a few days ago at his charming home at Putney; and I am glad to be able to record that he is in excellent health, and looking forward to the enjoyment of well-earned retirement after his many long and distinguished services as British Minister at Peking. Sir John is especially interested now, as he has always been, in the furtherance of British trade in China, but he does not propose taking any active part in urging upon people here the importance of pushing their trade in the country. That is for the British manufacturer to do for himself with the co-operation of the merchants in China.

After all, this is the really sound way of looking at the question. Providence helps those who help themselves; and an intelligent appreciation of the law of supply and demand coupled with the knowledge of the requirements of the Chinese market should do the rest.

It is true that far too many firms in this country are satisfied at present with confining their trading operations to the home market, and with trusting to the future and take care of itself. But, on the other hand, there is, I am afraid to say—and I say it gladly—a marked and growing desire to look ahead and lay plans for the trade boom in the Far East which is sure to come. There are firms who are earmarking a certain percentage of their output for export, in spite of the fact that they cannot execute the home orders on their books; and this is undoubtedly the right policy.

For most of us the chief news of the week is the announcement in the newspapers that the price of many articles is beginning to drop. Is there, then, at long last, a break in the ring of high charges for the things in daily use which are deemed necessities of life? To the harassed housewife it sounds too good to be true; but the papers quite rightly "forecast" the news, and the reader writers have found a topic which is as popular as it is wide in its appeal. There is a fall in the prices for tinned meat and fruits, home-cured bacon is down, milk is cheaper, and so are butter and a number of other articles of food.

As you are aware, a good deal of the unsettled conditions which exist in industry are directly due to the high cost of living; and this is the basic cause of the never-ending demands for more wages. As prices rise the workers want more pay. The demand is conceded. Prices continue to rise, and so further do wages demands are made, thus completing the vicious circle.

CAUSE OF THE FALL.

I am afraid, however, that it is too early to look for any sudden or sensational fall in the price of essential commodities. To some extent, such a fall in prices as has occurred is seasonal, as in the case of milk; and in other respects what has just happened is the result of a combination of circumstances. For instance, canned food are not in demand. The country is overstocked with this kind of food, and at the same time we have a glut of imported meat, the result of Government purchases three years ago. This meat is now being released from cold storage, and people prefer frozen meat to tinned stuff. Bacon is cheaper because the public endured American imports, rotten as they were, rather than pay 4s. per lb. for British or Irish bacon; and margarine is used as a welcome alternative to satisfying the rapacious greed of farmers who demanded 1s. per lb. for butter as soon as it was decontrolled.

Prices will, of course, come down in time, and the sooner they fall the earlier will be the arrival of comparative peace in the work-a-day world of manual labour. We are, however, only one nation among many who are buying food in the world's markets; and it is a very hungry world after five years of war. When supplies approximate to demand prices generally will fall, but not till then.

LORD ROBERT CECIL.

Political wise-ones are speculating about the future of Lord Robert Cecil. One day they say he is to sever his connection with the Unionist Party. Another day he is to become the acknowledged leader of the Unionists and is the prospective Prime Minister. Some credit him with breadth of vision; others declare that his limitations are fatal to his success. But whatever is said, and however greatly the critics may differ, nobody has any doubts as to Lord Robert Cecil's true nobility of character, intellectual vigour, political honesty, and a spirit of independence out of the common.

Just now his position is exceedingly interesting. He has shown a readiness of mind under the apparent inactivity of Ministers towards the League of Nations; and he has formally declared his intention to devote himself with the utmost energy to the task of establishing the League as the great instrument of international relationships.

We cannot go on under the old system, says Lord Robert. "The new war, whatever be the result, will mean the destruction not only of this country, but of all the countries of Europe. . . I do not want to say anything about my own personal position, but I say quite frankly that this is the question, for me, of all questions in politics."

Thus Lord Robert Cecil is to devote himself to the furtherance of the League of Nations ideal, though this means the renunciation of his political career. His idealism blended with sincerity reminds one of Gladstone.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The annual report of the China Association, signed by Mr. Frederick Anderson, Chairman of Committee, has just reached me. It records a year of steady work, without any outstanding features of general public interest. The fact is noted that people on this side find it difficult to see much progress towards stability and settled government in China. Since the Revolution of 1911 there have been many attempts to

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH BUTTER'S AGENCY.]

CLOSER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN

CHINA AND TREATY POWERS.

London, July 3rd.

Sir John Jordan and Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., addressed the members of the Far Eastern Section of the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association at the London Chamber of Commerce. The meeting suggested closer co-operation between China and the Treaty Powers generally with the object of developing trade and commerce on mutually advantageous lines.

LOAN TO SOUTH RUSSIA FROM

HONGKONG.

San Francisco, July 3rd.

A shipment of gold of \$8,500,000 consigned to Messrs. Morgan & Co. has arrived from Hongkong.

It is understood to be a part of the balance of a loan to South Russia by American and British bankers.

FRENCH AIRCRAFT ENTERPRISE

IN CHINA.

Paris, July 3rd.

The Government announces that it is ready to aid French aircraft constructors in China by selling them the material now in China and originally intended for Russia.

Two French companies, the Economie Organisation Bureau and the Compagnie Franco Colonienne, are studying the possibility of sending representatives to China. Two other firms are contemplating sale of machines to Chinese enterprises.

form a stable Government, but the prospects of success are still almost as faint as they were at the beginning. Enlarging upon this subject the report states:

From the constitutional point of view there is a feeling of discontentment that the old system of government which collapsed under the name of the Republic, that it is as inefficient and corrupt as the administration under the Empire, and that the resources of the country are being squandered for unworthy ends. One development of this complex situation is that the attempt to find a solution of the problem by force of arms has been a failure, and another is the concentration of greater power in the hands representing commercial interests, such as the Chambers of Commerce and the Guilds, and also in the Associations representing the classes which have had the advantage of modern education. These elements have created a public opinion which can no longer be ignored.

Outside of what may be called the military and civil administration for power there remains the huge population of China which concerns itself more with its own affairs than with public questions; it would be content with any party which could give it peace and security without oppressive taxation. I believe this extract is worth quoting at length because it concisely summarizes the considered opinion of the Chinese Association with regard to the political situation in China.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Reference is also made in the report to the question of representation on the Municipal Council of Shanghai. In regard to this the Committee state that while they are in full sympathy with the views of those who advocate some form of co-operation with the Chinese residents they are opposed to the extension of the franchise to the Chinese under present conditions. They believe that a fundamental change in this direction would be detrimental to the welfare of the Settlement, and to the interests of foreigners and Chinese alike. The Committee hold the view that if the principle of Chinese representation were admitted it would be impossible to stop short of complete equality, which would eventually result in the administration and control of the Chinese in the Settlement.

An agreeable change is noticeable in the London Press. The form of articles dealing with the Far East in the *Daily Telegraph* published an excellent article on "Our Chance in China." The *Great Awakening* [which was reproduced in the *Daily Press* a few days ago—Ed.] and the *Times* has commenced publication of a most informative series of articles by Mr. J. O. P. Bland, whose name is well-known throughout China through his long residence in the country, and his official position at Shanghai.

Mr. Bland paints in vivid colours and in vigorous fashion a picture of China as she exists to-day. No more useful purpose can be served than to inform the British public here what is the meaning of many problems and happenings on your side of the world that are otherwise obscure to newspaper readers. The war between North and South is a case in point. There is a vague idea in the mind of the average Briton that unless and until better conditions are established it is not much good launching out on a trade campaign in China. In yesterday's article in the *Times*, forming No. 3 of the series, Mr. Bland refers to the "Farce of Civil War" in China, and shows that if only the Powers chiefly concerned—Britain, America, and Japan—would refuse to advance any more money, except under explicit conditions, the Tschun and their rabble army would cease to trouble further. The Tschuns are predatory barons of the East, he says, and their chief concern is to play one Power against another so as to protect their own opportunities of "squeeze."

"If China is to be saved," Mr. Bland declares, "it is essential that no further loans of any kind be made to her, except under conditions which shall rid the country, once for all, of this loot-like soldiery, and replace military despotism by competent civil administration."

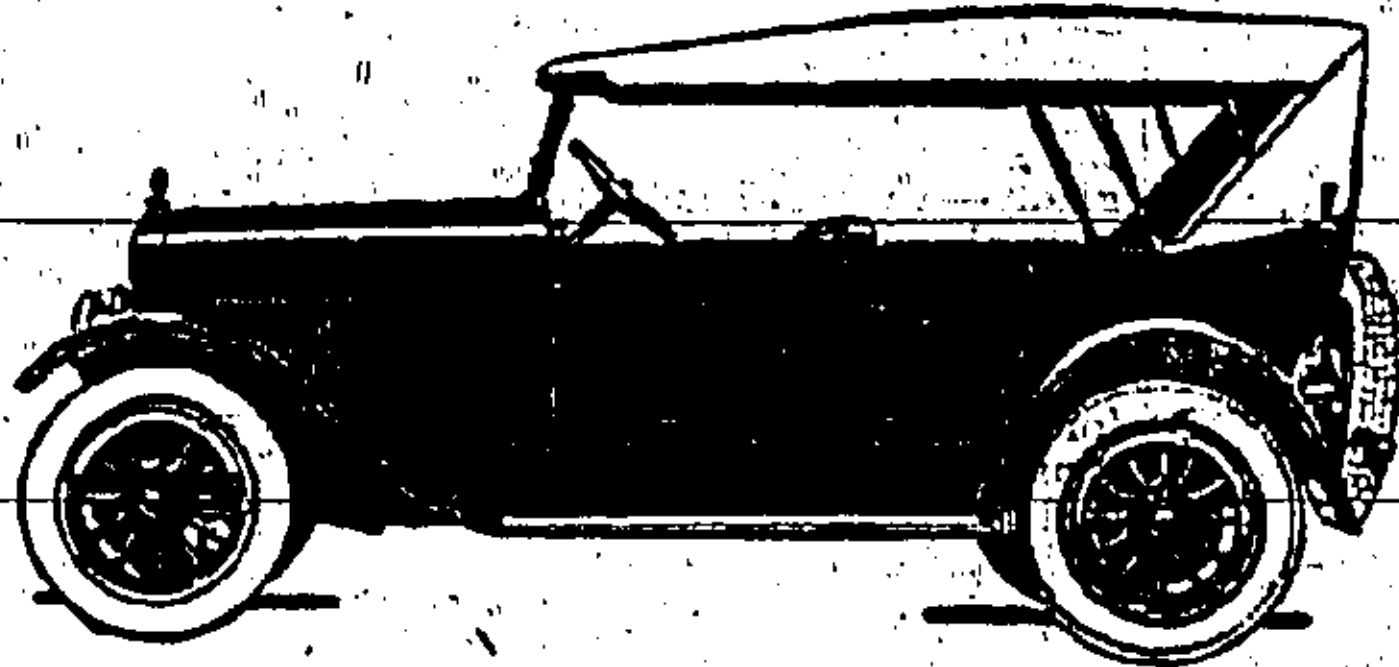
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Simplicity and ease of operation make it the ideal car to drive, and its extreme economy of fuel, oil and tires, is only another proof of high engine efficiency.

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WOMAN M.P. RAISES A STORM. CLAMOUR IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, May 29th.

Stormy scenes took place at to-day's meeting of the National Assembly during a debate on a Socialist interpellation regarding the use of coloured troops in the occupied region, and it was a woman deputy who was the cause of the uproar.

The interpellator, who asked the Government its intentions in this matter, said, "These savages are a terrible danger to women, children, men, and boys, and only the smallest part of the horrors is known."

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Koster, in reply said, "Up to yesterday evening no news has been received of any withdrawal of the coloured troops. We do not wish to enter into any race baiting. We think of the blacks in our Colonies who fought with us, but the planting of 50,000 coloured troops in the heart of Europe is a crime. We shall appeal to the League of Nations in order that the moral pressure of the whole world may be brought to bear."

TURNING THE TABLES.

Frau Zietz (Independent Socialist) opened the debate, and at once created an uproar in the house by her conduct. She began by reminding the interpellators that they had said nothing about the acts of immoral brutality committed by German soldiers against women in Russia, Belgium, and elsewhere. This remark caused a tremendous hubbub, and the speaker was unable to make herself heard amid cries of "Shame!" "She insults the German people!" "Unheard-of baseness!"

Frau Zietz, quite unperturbed, allowed the storm to pass over, and then continued: "By these interjections you are only acknowledging the misdeeds of German soldiers."

Renewed uproar followed these words, and there were repeated cries of "Unheard of!" "Insult to the Fatherland!" "Out with her!"

"There is only a racial fight against the blacks," continued Frau Zietz, who was again interrupted by shouts of disapproval, the greater part of the Majority Socialists crying: "Leave the House."

GERMAN CRUELTY.

"The German colonial policy is one long story of German cruelty," she added. "We will not take part in a campaign of racial hatred." This was greeted with cheers from the Independents.

Frau Mende (German People's Party) said: "We deeply regret that a German woman should have defended these conditions, for this is a case in which all Germans ought to be united."

"It is a complete distortion of the facts," retorted Frau Zietz, "if Frau Mende says I approved of them. I have shown that the Whites have also committed similar acts of brutal brutality."

Herr Becker (interrupting), "A Frau Zietz is only possible in the German Parliament."

The debate was afterwards closed.

AUSTRIAN CHILDREN IN ENGLAND.

"GOD SAVE THE KING" ON THE QUAY.

A remarkable scene was witnessed on the quayside of Folkestone Harbour on May 29th, on the very spot where thousands of refugees from Belgium and France once landed from all manner of craft, when over 11,000 of British and Colonial soldiers were shipped and transhipped, where generals and statesmen from all parts of the Empire embarked or landed, and where Chinese coolies and Basutos were despatched across the Channel (all without the loss of a single life).

Here, nearly 500 children of our late enemies of the old Austrian-Hungarian Empire landed from the Zealand Shipping Company's steamer *Oriente* Yacht. Waiting on the quayside to receive them, in addition to representatives of the Famine Area Children's Hospitality Committee, were a group of English children. They gave a shrill cheer of welcome, and the little ones on deck responded by singing as well as they could "God Save the King," followed by Schubert's "Lorelei."

These Austrian children, who had been three days on the journey, varied in age from six to twelve and many carried knapsacks. They were all comparatively well dressed, and appeared to be fairly conditioned, and were undoubtedly radiantly happy. Some of them were able to speak English. This was explained by the fact that their fathers had married English women. One little chap was asked by an onlooker if he was an Austrian. He replied in the best Cockney style: "Na, I come from London; I'm English, and once lived at Acker."

Questioned in their own language by a lady as to how they fared, the youngsters declared that they were happy, and glad to come to England. By the kindness of Mrs. Muir they were given an apple, an orange, and a banana apiece. When the ordinary passengers had landed they fired across the gangways to the special train which was to convey them to Slough, near Sandwich. They were to remain there for eighteen days, and then to be distributed to various centres, where they would be accommodated for considerable periods. Further batches of 500 are to follow at intervals.

Mrs. Despard, sister of Viscount French, took a prominent part in the welcome. In conversation with the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent who said she was a member of the committee responsible for bringing the children to England, and added: "We want not only to look after the bodies of these little ones, but we hope it will tend to reconciliation between the peoples. The people of Hungary used to love England, and I believe by this means they will love England again."

Representatives of the Zeppelin Company of Germany conferred recently with Henry Ford, presumably with regard to the American rights to the Zeppelin patents. The results of the conference have not been announced.

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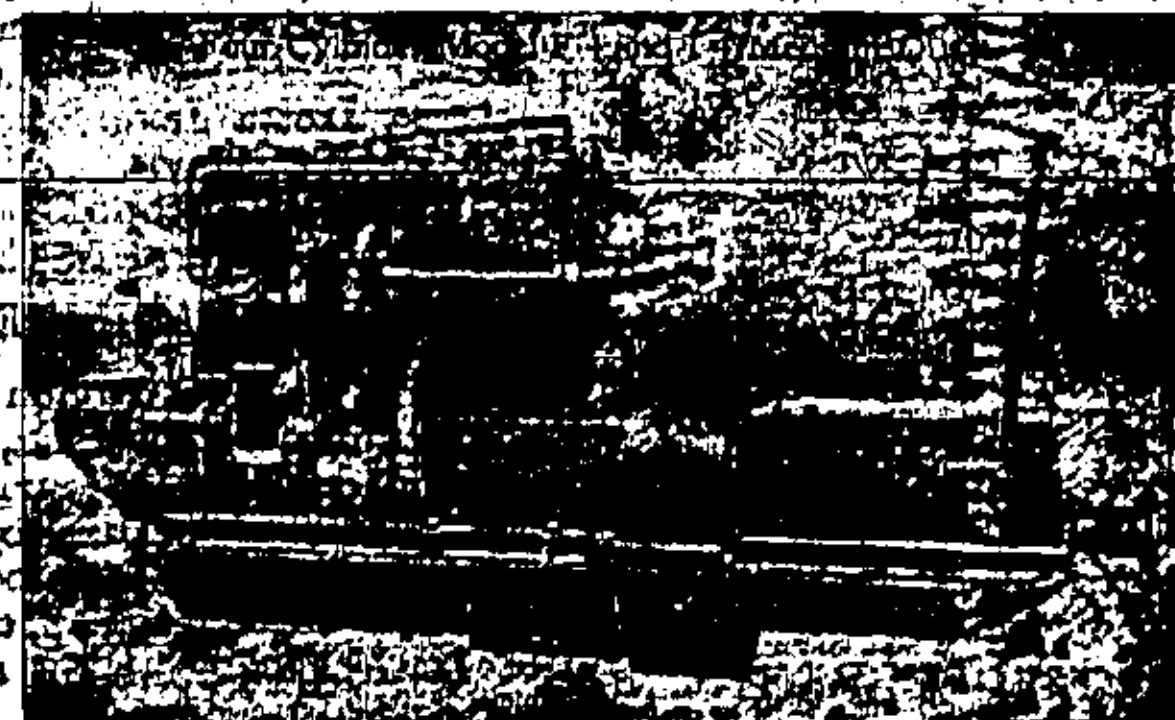
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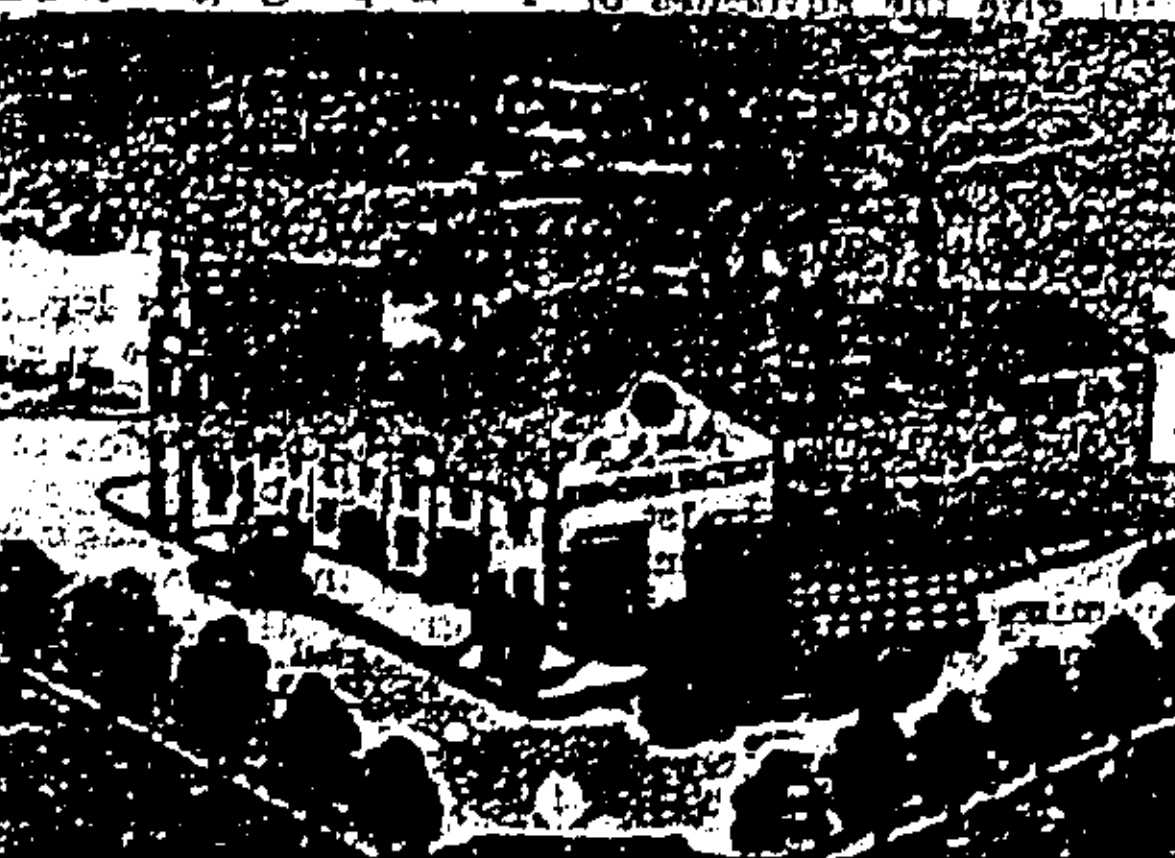
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

July 3rd.
Hock Lee, Chinese str., 222 tons, Capt. Lemos, from Tientsin and Hoihow, with a general cargo. — Mau Wing S.S. Co.
Yung Fse Kwong, Chinese str., 401 tons, Capt. Brown, from Swatow, with a general cargo. — Yung Cheong Lee.
 July 4th.
Changchow, British str., 1,200 tons, Capt. Partridge, from Singapore, with a general cargo. — B. & S.
Halbawney, American str., 1,434 tons, Capt. Payne, from Manila, with a general cargo. — Struthers & Dixon.
Hong Moh, British str., 2,534 tons, Capt. Smith, from Rangoon and Singapore, with a general cargo. — Seng Soon Hong.
Loang Sang, British str., 1,003 tons, Capt. Simpson, from Manila, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.
Shima Maru, Japanese str., 1,355 tons, Capt. Harada, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal. — O.S.K.
Singapore, British str., 1,816 tons, Capt. Pickett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. — B. & S.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., 3,023 tons, Capt. Takahata, from Moji, with a general cargo. — N.Y.K.

PASSENGERS

Per s.s. **Empress of Russia**, on July 3rd: Mr. M. Blum, Mr. Bakker, Mr. C. F. Brown, Mr. D. Bruchin, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bakker, Miss F. Bruchin, Capt. P. L. Beaver, Mrs. E. S. Bailey, Mr. L. V. Blackman, Mr. A. R. Burton, Mr. J. V. Barrow, Mr. J. D. Burch, Miss E. M. Butler, Dr. A. H. Bonney, Mr. M. Cray, Mr. A. P. Charrod, Miss E. Cox, Mrs. E. C. Cassidy, Miss L. B. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Cuckoo, Mr. J. P. Craven, Miss K. R. Coatsworth, Mr. F. W. Canaday, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Craker, Jr., Mrs. W. M. A. Conner, Mrs. E. Carruthers, Mr. M. Carlos, Mr. J. V. C. Davis, Mr. P. Debrahant, Mr. M. De Jong, Mrs. L. Dale, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunbar, Mr. J. B. Dwyer, Mr. Chas. Durham, Mrs. G. C. Donham, Mr. A. De Sousa, Mr. F. C. Fowler, Miss E. Fawcett, Mr. F. A. Fairchild, Miss A. M. Fletcher, Mrs. J. B. Foley, Mr. Jose M. Fabrigas, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fisk, Miss E. Faries, Mr. E. Garret, Mr. Luis Girona, Mr. J. Gonzalez, Mr. Theodoro and Miss Pilar Guerra, Miss Delia Gutierrez, Mrs. Gutierrez, Mrs. Romona V. da da Gutierrez, Mr. Maximo Gutierrez, Mr. P. W. Grayson, Mr. J. E. Griffin.
 P. de Grisogono, Mr. F. W. Grasse, Mr. Alex. Holst, Mr. J. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Heckman, Mr. R. Hattink, Mr. E. C. Howe, Mr. F. C. Hall, Mr. Neil Haig, Mr. S. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harper, Mr. J. G. Hess, Jr., Miss T. D. Houston, Miss C. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Holst, Mr. V. B. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hawkins, Mrs. M. T. S. Hazeu, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Hayner, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Irving, Hon. Mr. John Johnston, Mr. J. A. Joseph, Miss M. Juster, Mr. N. V. Kurnarske, Mrs. E. W. Kopke, Mrs. G. Kyne, Mr. J. J. King, Mr. C. H. Lawson, Mr. Fred H. Lyons, Mr. E. Lee, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. F. Larkin, Mrs. F. H. Langrill, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Loomis, Mr. Ramon Ledesma, Rev. J. M. de Lima, Mr. Antonio Miguel, Mr. D. P. MacArthur, Mr. Michaelson, Miss Maria Monasterio, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Mosch, Mr. L. I. Mowry, Mr. C. W. Martyr, Capt. E. W. Maclean, Dr. and Mrs. McCandless, Mr. W. Makepeace, Mr. and Mrs. H. McQuizen, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mirandolle, Mr. W. C. McDonald, Mr. Ramon Madrigal, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Marshall, Mr. H. A. Morrison, Mr. L. M. Napa, Mr. J. M. Nadanli, Mr. F. Northcutt, Mrs. W. T. Nelson, Mr. H. O'Connor, Mr. L. Probstel, Mr. H. F. Payne, Capt. B. W. Pritchard, Mr. Juan Purniso, Mr. Mr. R. J. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Powell, Mr. P. S. Quia, Mr. P. Quintano, Mr. E. A. Reyes, Mr. G. M. Rosse, Mr. J. Reyes, Mr. L. Rondan, Mr. C. Reich, Mr. G. L. Robinson, Mr. G. Reindel, Miss N. H. Biggs, Miss I. Roza, Mr. J. Soutendau, Mr. S. Shirely, Mr. Martin. Soles, Mr. F. Sprunt, Jr., Mr. L. de Sova, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Miss M. Smith, Dr. L. O. Spillau, Mr. and Mrs. Tobiasen, Miss Trinidad, Mr. G. Tongko, Major and Mrs. A. W. Timmis, Mr. G. Tompkins, Mr. J. P. Thornton, Mr. A. H. Vanheck, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dijk, Mr. F. A. Winfrey, Capt. J. E. Warner, Mr. W. H. Weigel, Mr. K. A. Williams, Miss V. Wilcox, Mr. S. T. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Wilbur, Mrs. A. Whitney, Mr. T. H. Wehsen, Mr. W. G. White, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Winfrey, Mrs. C. D. Warfield, Col. and Mrs. J. R. Young, Mrs. H. A. Zamblen, Mr. and Mrs. Alderson, Mr. W. R. Augur, Mr. and Mrs. Apear, Mrs. E. Aucott, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Aki Maru, from Australia, due July 20th.
Bellerophon, due July 13th.
Calcutta Maru (Hamburg line), due August 11th.
China, left San Francisco for Hongkong, June 22nd.
Colombia, from San Francisco, due July 6th.
Kaga Maru (European line), from London due July 29th.
Korea Maru, from San Francisco, due July 8th.
Meikren, from Vancouver, due July 7th.
Marian Maru, from Calcutta, due July 7th.
Negato Maru, from Liverpool, due August 8th.
Ningchow, due July 18th.
Shidzuoka Maru (European line), from London, due July 15th.
Stegerwald, due July 25th.
Swazi, from Rotterdam, expected about July 25th.
Tenhu Maru, from Bombay, due July 10th.

CLEARANCES

July 3rd.
Amakusa Maru, for Keelung.
Burrumbet, for Chinwaotao.
Chak Sang, for Singapore.
Chuan Maru, for Keelung.
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver.
Guba, for Sydney.
Glengyle, for Shanghai.
Katori Maru, for Seattle.
Kaku, for Shanghai.
Kiang Lee, for Canton.
Nagata Maru No. 28, for Amoy.
Pyrrhus, for Shanghai.
Standard Japan, for San Francisco.
Nai Tick, for Shanghai.
Wing Hang, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Wing Sang, for Manila.
Ying Choo, for Shanghai.
Yuet Shung, for Shanghai.

July 4th.
Curmarthenshire, for London.
Chung King, for Swatow.

July 5th.
Banri Maru, for Kobe.
Chuen On, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Dilgala, for Shanghai.
Ilva, for Liverpool.
Hishon, for Amoy.
Hong Moh, for Singapore.
Ilva, for Canton.
Ilva, for Haiphong.
Kildonan Castle, for London.
Lahore, for Shanghai.
Pakhoi, for Hongay.
Pekin Maru, for San Francisco.

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The s.s. **Gregory Apear** left Moji for Hongkong on July 4th and is due here on the evening of July 8th.
 The s.s. **Meikren** reached Shanghai on July 1st, left there on July 4th and is due in Hongkong to-morrow.

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Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13	
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5	
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11	
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8	
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30	
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6	
Empress of Russia	Dec. 18	Jan. 3	

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such reservations.

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KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at Noon.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 13th July, at Noon.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 13th July, at Noon.

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Suez and Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 10th July

LIVERPOOL & Marseilles via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and

Port Said.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 19th July

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Saturday, 10th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 5th July.

SEINYO MARU ... End of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Beginning of August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MUROMAN MARU ... Thursday, 8th July.

TENSHIN MARU ... Sunday, 11th July.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.

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SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 8th July	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th July	Noon
MANILA CEBU & LIOLOLO	"TAMING"	On 10th July	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENYAN"	On 10th July	4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKUO	"SUIYANG"	On 12th July	10 A.M.
WIMBORNE, CANTON, & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 12th July	4 P.M.

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AND RETURN.

(Outgoing 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG"	... Capt. J. B. Thomson	TUESDAY, 9th July, at 2 P.M.
"BAIHONG"	... Capt. W. G. Patterson	FRIDAY, 12th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHONG"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 15th July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Snake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIRIE & CO.,
General Managers.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via	to	date
"DEUCALION"	via Suez	7th July	
"CITY OF OMAN"	via Suez	27th July	
"PAKING"	via Suez	6th Aug.	
"NINGCHOW"	via Suez	6th Sept.	

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	5,100	21st July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	17th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	5,500	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	5,000	10th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"JEYPORE" (Cargo)	5,500	14th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MADRAS" | 7,000 | 6th July 1 P.M. | Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	18th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	5,500	6th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"TORILLA"	5,400	8th July 10 A.M.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	5,000	13th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"JEYPORE" (Cargo only)	5,500	14th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"ELASSY"	7,400	5th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta or Singapore to Madras.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

ENDICOTT	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About July 10th
"WHEEL" "D"		About July 15th
"ELDRIDGE"		About July 25th
"KIRTON"		About Aug. 10th

For PORTLAND direct.

"ARRISCO"	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About July 12th
"PAWLET"		About July 25th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas Consignees ports.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 5477 & 5478.

Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGER AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

14,000 tons, 10,500 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU
"NANKING" July 18th, "CHINA" July 22nd, "NILE" 28th Aug.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. KUTCH, Principal, Freightage, 1st House Street, Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1224. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agents 2121.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"PEBSIA MARU"	9,000	July 6th
"KOREA MARU"	20,000	July 14th
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	Aug. 10th (from Yokohama)
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	Aug. 11th
"SHIMO MARU"	22,000	Sept. 8th

† Omitting call at Shanghai.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALI, ARIKA & IQUIQUE.

Thence by TRANS-ANDIN Route to BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KAISHO MARU"	17,000	July 20th
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 9th
"SHIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 9th

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2174 & 2175.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

[35]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" 10,000 "ANDRE LEBON" 25,000 "PAUL LEGAT" 20,000 "ARMAND BÉHIO" 10,000	On or about 13th July. On or about 3rd Aug. On or about 15th Aug. On or about 4th Sept.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU"	(Call Marseilles)	Tuesday, 7th Sept.
"ATLAS MARU"	do	Saturday, 15th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU"	...	Sunday, 8th Aug.
"CHICAGO MARU"	...	Tuesday, 14th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU"	...	Tuesday, 20th Aug.
"SIAM MARU"	...	Beginning of Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU"	...	Sunday, 1st Aug.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOESOKU MARU"	...	Saturday, 17th July
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports to Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"ARIZONA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July
"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

"ORIZON MARU"	...	Friday, 18th July
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NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU"	...	Thursday, 12th July
"ATLANTIC MARU"	...	Tuesday, 20th July

JAPAN PORTS—Matsuyama, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"SIAM MARU"	...	Sunday, 11th July
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KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—This steamer

has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"KAUO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BOHEU MARU"	...	Thursday, 18th July
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES-CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

STEAMERS	LEAVE	ARRIVE
"DUE L'AVANT"
"SS. WEST MONTOP"	July 25th	July 29th
"SS. WEST MIKA"	Aug. 20th	Aug. 23rd
"SS. VINTA"	Sept. 15th	Sept. 19th
"SS. WEST HIXTON"	Oct. 7th	Oct. 10th

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overseas Ports with Transshipment facilities.
Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.
Head Office: Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch Office: Hong Kong, 1st House Street, Telephone 1224.
HONGKONG OFFICE: King's Building, Queen's Rd. No. 108.
CHAS. E. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic communication with Wagon Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A. and JAPAN	Korea Maru	6th July.
U.S.A. and MANILA	Colombia	6th July.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Muroran Maru	7th July.
SHANGHAI	Mothers	7th July.
JAPAN	Gregory Apear	10th July.
STRAITS	Tenshin Maru	12th July.
SAIGON	Amazone	12th July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Straits, Bangkok, Colombo, Bombay & Aden	Yokohama Maru	Tuesday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Linan	Tuesday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States	Muroran	Tuesday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
*Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER	Madras	Tuesday, 9th, Noon
*Straits, Bangkok, Burma, Calcutta & Aden	Hui Lung	Tuesday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Shinano Maru	Tuesday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung		

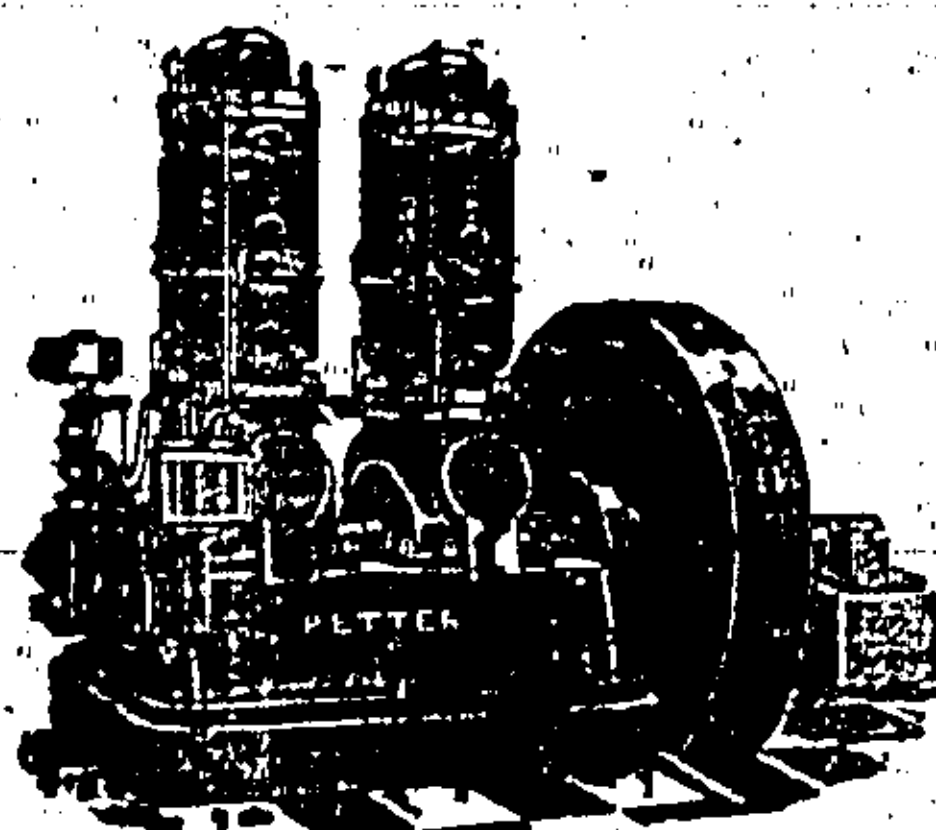
Port Bayard, Heihow and Haiphong	Thurs.	7th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Thurs.	8th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thurs.	8th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Fri.	8th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Fri.	8th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Sat.	10th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sat.	10th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Sat.	11th, 8.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and *N. China	Sun.	12th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Tues.	14th, 1.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tues.	14th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Kobe & Seattle	Thurs.	15th, 11.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samahui	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Fai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak K.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kankong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES



SIMPLICITY—RELIABILITY—ECONOMY
A STANDARD SERIES.
FOR WORKING ON CRUDE & RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND USE FROM

100 B.H.P. VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL LAND TYPE ENGINE. 10 TO 450 B.H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C JACK & CO., LTD.
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 6th, at 12.35.—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has decreased moderately over N. China; other changes are slight. Depressions are situated over Shantung and Tsingtau, and pressure also remains relatively low in the Pacific to the east of the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.88 inch. Total since January 1st, 60.09 inches against an average of 41.56 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Dry, clear, (S. winds, moderate; occasional rain.)

Hongkong to Gap Rock

Formosa Channel

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 6th to 12th, 1920.

Days of Week	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
Tues.	6 m 11.0	4.2	6 m 5.2	3.2
Wed.	7 m 1.31	4.4	7 m 11.1	3.5
Thurs.	8 m 0.30	4.6	8 m 7.15	3.7
Fri.	9 m 2.14	4.8	9 m 15.1	3.9
Satur.	10 m 3.58	5.0	10 m 23.1	4.1
Sun.	11 m 4.24	5.2	11 m 31.1	4.3
Mon.	12 m 5.48	5.4	12 m 39.1	4.5

COMMERCIAL. OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On Lo. Dom.	July 5th.
Telegraphic Transfer	3.74
Bank Bills, on demand	3.74
Bank Bills, at 3 days sight	3.74
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	3.74
Credit, at 4 months sight	3.74
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	3.74
On P. m.	
Bank Bills, on demand	7.14
Credit, 4 months sight	9.40
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand	7.14
Credit, at 60 days sight	7.14
On Bombay.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama.	
On demand—Pesc.	157
On Singapore.	
On demand—Pesc.	184
On Haiphong.	
On demand—Pesc.	nom.
On Saigon.	
On demand—Pesc.	58
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	\$ 5.40 n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	\$37.3
Bar Silver per oz	\$14.2

Exchange	Rate
Hongkong, 30 cents piece	\$0.00 Discount
Hongkong, 10	0.42
Canton, 10	10.10
Canton, 10	0.00 Premium

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919. 9

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application. J. L. CROCKATT, Manager. Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. 152

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.
Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) 37,500,000
Reserve Funds 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji. FORMOSA—Gimn, Kagi, Kanko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Finan, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, Aiko. CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton. OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PAER'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Islands, Australia, and America. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application. SEIZO KONDOH, Manager. HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. 148

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.
Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 200,000.00

Directors: Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Yag Po, Mr. Tai Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shik, Mr. Ng Chang Luk

Chief Manager:—Mr. Kan Yag Po, Esq.

Asst. Manager:—L. Tse Fong, Esq. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Deposits Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:— For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 3 per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 4 per annum. KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 12th, 1920. 112

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000

Bankers: The Bank of England.

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches: Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon Calcutta Howrah Madras Shanghai Colombo Kandy New York Singapore Delhi Karachi Penang Galle Kota Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application. N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 29th, 1920. 144

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL F. 150,000,000
PAID UP F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
of Directors: A. J. Pernotta
General Manager: A. J. Pernotta

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Yunnanfu Vladivostok Hongkong Harbin Fochow Shanghai Canton Swatow Tientsin Saigon Yokohama Hankow Haiphong Moukden New-York London Antwerp

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd. In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET-DE JOURNEL, Manager. Hongkong, April 28th, 1920. 143

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
Capital F. 48,000,000
Reserve F. 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon Battambang Mongtze Shanghai Canton Nomesa Singapore Djibouti Papeete Tientsin Haiphong Peking Tientsin Hankow Pouchouen Vladivostok Hanoi Pondichery

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale. In LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais. In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted. L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager. Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. 176

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,478,800.00
Reserve Funds 2,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—30-31, Connaught Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo. London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:— For 3 months 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months 4 per annum. For 12 months 5 per annum. TSUYEE FEE, Manager. Hongkong, February 5th, 1920. 84

WATERHOUSE LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"MAQUAN" 16th July.

"WEST IVAN" 30th July.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY, 3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 2507.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on —

To SINGAPORE PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" 11th July 15th July

"TAIYUAN" 23rd Aug. 8th Aug.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK.

Capital \$4,000,000. Surplus \$1,100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN MANILA PEKING
HANKOW CANTON CHANGSHA

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or France.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, Sold by us. Payable Throughout the World.

D. M. BIGGAR, Hongkong Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds \$15,000,000

Sterling \$1,500,000

Silver \$2,000,000

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